IMPROVED LIVELIHOOD THROUGH WATER SOAP MAKING PROJECT BY ABANDONED WOMEN IN DUNDA WARD BAGAMOYO DISTRICT COUNCIL

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREEE OF MASTER OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (MCED)

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled, **"Improved Livelihood through Water Soap Making project by abandoned women in Dunda Ward Bagamoyo District Council"** In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master's Degree in Community Economic Development (MCED).

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Prof. Deus Ngaruko

(Supervisor)

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Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Beatrice George Kambole,** declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally done by me. It is hereby presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Award of Master's Degree in Community Economic Development (MCED) of the Open University of Tanzania.

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Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my mother, Margret Kabarata Makaranga, and my late Father George Thomas Kambole; my son, Goodluck Emmanuel Budai; my sister, Rosemary George Kambole; My young brother, Thomas George Kambole for their patience during my studies.

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ABSTRACT

A community needs assessment is a systematic process for determining and addressing needs, or gaps between current conditions or wants. This report is a result of the research study conducted in Bagamoyo at Dunda ward on improving abandoned women community livelihood through water soap making project. The overall objective of the study was to find out the challenges that the community is facing and resources available in the community to develop a project that will enable that community get rid off poverty. The tools used to gather information included household questionnaires, focus group discussions, interview and observation. 30 respondents returned the questionnaire and were ready to form a group. Group participatory needs is an approach that engaged the community in every aspect of the assessment especially in the identification of opportunities for addressing or meeting community needs and in working out actions required to address their needs. Community needs assessment revealed the challenges of abandoned women such as lack of capital to start business , poor knowledge of the marketing of their products , poor management of their group , lack of financial knowledge and technical know-how in business, big family that causes large dependent and lack of proper area to conduct their business.

Keywords: *Implementation, Project, Livelihood, Water Soap.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Existing policy is essentially "context neutral" and hence relatively ineffective. The gender focus is lacking and there is a failure to take account of the specific context in which Tanzanian women entrepreneurs have to operate. There is a need for policies designed to support women's entrepreneurship to be formalized and contextualized in their specific geographical and cultural setting. The "institutional pillars" framework

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS   Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

BA   Beneficiaries assessment

CBO   Community Based Organization

CED   Community Economic Development

CNA   Community Needs Assessment

CSO   Community Services Organization

CSOS   Civil Society Organizations

FGD   Focus Group Discussion

HIV   Human Immune Virus

HO   Host Organization

IITA   International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

M&E   Monitoring and Evaluation

MCED   Masters of Community Economic Development

MIS   Monitoring and Information System

NSGRP   National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of poverty

PNA   Participatory Need Assessment

PRA   Participatory Rural Appraisal

SDG   Sustainable Development Goal

SIDP   Sustainable Industrial Development Policy

SLDP   Smallholder Livestock Development Project

SO   Strategy Objectives

SPSS   Statistical Package for Social Science

SWOT   Strengths, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats

TARI	Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization
WJK	Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

This chapter presents key findings on Community Needs Assessment (CNA). Community Needs Assessment is a type of study or a systematic procedure that is carried as initial steps with the purpose of determining needs or gaps examining their nature and causes and developing future action or priorities.

CNA is carried before a particular interventions or a project. For this matter, it initiates and informs decision makers, practitioners and the community to generate intervention that reflects the context or the need that has been identified and prioritized based on the community needs or existing gaps. In this case, CNA focused on identification of opportunities among abandoned women in Dunda ward that can be used as alternative to poverty reduction, increase the livelihood of the community and women empowerment at large. CNA was carried in a participatory manner.

Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA) is an approach that engages communities in every aspect of the assessment; for example, in identification of opportunities for addressing or meeting identified community needs and in working out actions required to address their needs. PNA also aims at finding out important community needs before their ranking and planning for a project. It gives insider view or perspective on what activities or project need to be carried or initiated based on the Identified needs and priorities and what support is required to enable that to happen. Abandoned women faced greater uncertainties. Most of them have little education as

2

schooling has been cut short when they got married at young age. Their parents do not accept them back and often they are physically and mentally abused by their in-laws. They find themselves in dire situation and unable to provide basic care for their children (International Women's Day, 2018).

Even in this project, most abandoned women have little education and are looking for their own basic needs to take care of their children . Through this study, soap making idea for abandoned women came out as a result of CAN study with the purpose of improving community economic development through selling soaps to potential customers such as households, individuals, restaurant, hotels and other customers for various purposes.

1.2 Community Profile

Dunda ward is located in Bagamoyo District in Coastal region (Erik, 2018). Bagamoyo district constitutes 16 villages namely, Dunda, Ramia, Mwambao, Mangesani, Tandika, Sokojipya, Majani mapana, Benki, Mwanakalenge, Ukuni, Mtonyanza, Kaole Ufundi, Mitimingi, Bondeni, Madukani, and Shauri Moyo. Dunda and Magomeni wards fall under Bagamoyo Townships and hamlets lower administrative level. A hamlet is a sub village in Kiswahili known as *Kitongoji*. It has a total of 38 hamlets (Frank, 2018).

The researcher had to collect a lot of information regarding women in Dunda village who were claiming to be abandoned by their husbands or husband diet of different circumstances including HIV/AIDS hence crying of big families and the burden of dependents. Intended group and the community participated in the

discussion and this enabled the researcher to obtain desirable information by interacting with community members and the target group of women.

1.2.1 Geographical Location of the Area

Dunda ward is located in Bagamoyo District Council, in Coastal region. It is boarded to the North by Indian Ocean, to the East by Zinga ward and to the West by Magomeni; Kiromo and Yombo wards to the South (Frank, 2018). The target group of women is geographically living far apart from each other and due to that sample of respondents was identified in two different ways. The group was found out lacking common need and claimed that they wanted their life to change through increasing their daily income.

These women formed a group of abandoned women and they suggested a name for easy monitoring and communication. The group called themselves Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa and it is composed of different demographics and education characteristics such as school dropout, standard seven, married, unmarried, employed as cheap labor and un employed as well as divorced women. The identified group was cooperative to the researcher to ensure this project is conducted at their Dunda ward.
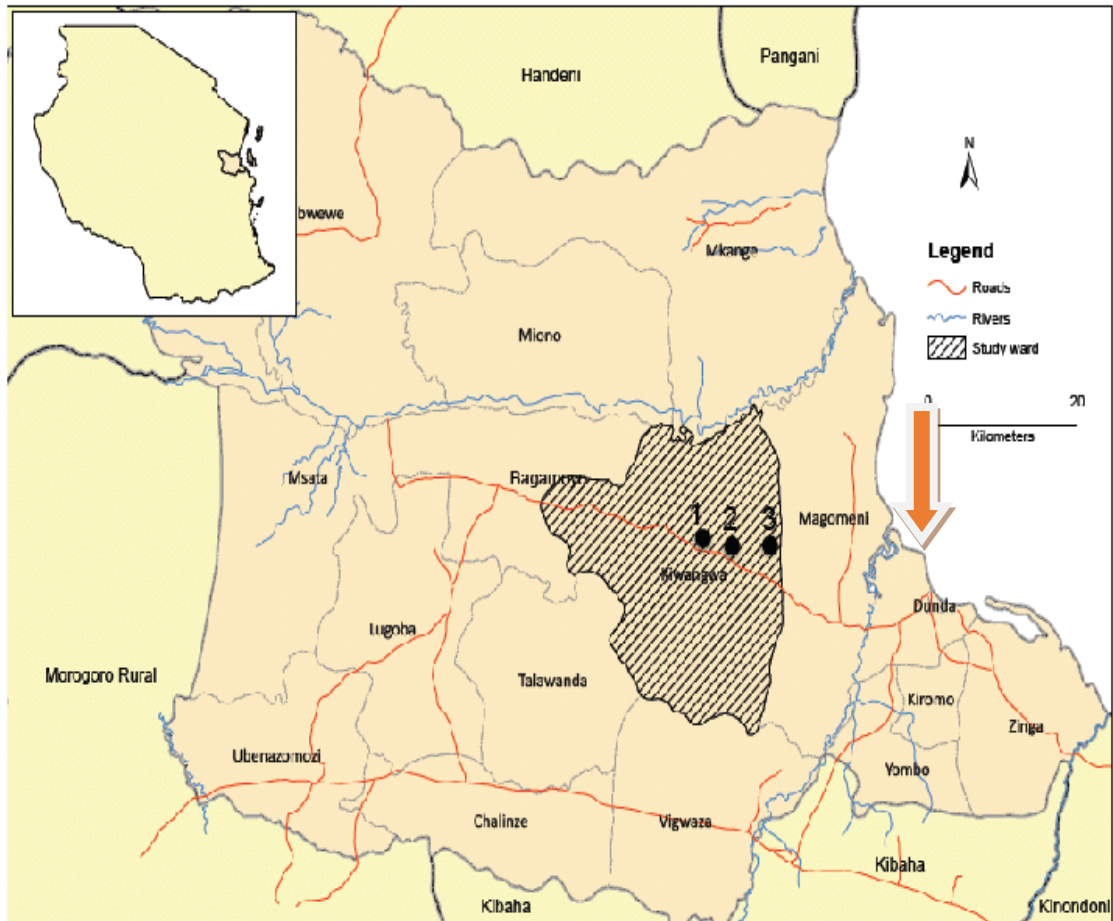
Figure 1.1: Shows Location of Dunda Ward, in Bagamoyo   District Council
Source: Google Maps (2020).

1.2.2 Population of Dunda Ward

According to Tanzania national population census, Dunda ward had a total population of 13,237 in census of 2002-08-01 and 14, 559 censuses of 2012-08-26. Dunda ward has an area of 21.0 Km2-Density: 694.1/Km2. The Gender census of 2012 indicates a total number of 7,091 males and 7,468 females respectively.

1.2.3 Dunda Community Diversity

Dunda like any other Wards in Bagamoyo District Council is existing with the significance of different tribes like Zaramo, Kwere, Doe, Sambaa, Zigua, Bondei, Sukuma, Gogo, Barabaiki, Fipa, Ngoni, Yao, Kerewe, Gita, Kyura, Kamba, Yao,

Ngoni, Nyamwezi, Chaga, Pare, Meru, Kinga, Nyiramba, Rangi, Digo, Haya, Wajaluo, Nyakyusa, Gumbo, Nyatulu, Hehe, Pangwa, Bena, Waha, Luguru, Pogoro, Kaguru, Tatulu, Mang'ati, Maasai, and Makonde. there are two types of religion such as Christian and Muslims, (Warren, 2018).

Abandoned women are those who have been forsaken by their husbands or parents for some reason. This study focused on abandoned women who are Widows. The reasons for abandonment are explained below:-

1.2.3.1 Widows

One of the characteristics of the target community group were widows. A widow is a woman who has lost her spouse or partner by death and usually has not remarried (Webster Merriam,1828). A widow is a woman who has lost her husband by death and hence remains unmarried while a widower is the opposite of the widow meaning a man who has lost his wife by death. Therefore, widowhood is a situation where by someone has lost his or her spouse by death and he/she remains unmarried.

In most African societies, when a woman becomes a widow, she ends up losing some rights. This leads to excessive poverty and other hostile situations like raping, conflict with husband's relatives, starvation and loss of properties like houses and possessions which are confiscated by her husband's relatives. Their children also face extreme poverty ending up engaging themselves in child labour and prostitution in order to get money for survival (Loomba Foundation, 2015).

According to Moghadam (2005), majority of female heads of household in developing countries   are widows followed by divorced or separated women.

Widow heads who mainly live alone or with other elderly family members (Kinget al, 2007) are said to be particularly vulnerable of poverty. Widow-headed households tend to have less productive assets and fewer savings than widowers, are less likely to have pension income and often depend heavily on the economic support of their sons (Chen, 1998). Besides, single mothers have increasingly gained attention from researchers. In comparison to households in which both parents are present, single mothers lack an income earning partner and are likely to have more dependents at the same time (Charity, 2008). Consequently, they are often over represented among the poor (Koc, 1998).

However, there are also households headed by women which may fare fairly well. For instance, de facto households headed by women whose husband migrated in order to work elsewhere may benefit from regularly sent remittances preventing them from falling into poverty (World Bank, 2001a). Likely, widows women in Dunda ward have become accustomed to being independent to raise their lives economically.

1.2.4. Administration Structure

A ward is formed by several villages (Klonglan,2018). It is led by the Ward Executive Officer (WEO) who is the secretary to the Ward Development Committee (WDC) which comprises of all government extension staff, the village chairpersons, village Executive Officers and a ward councilor. Dunda ward is also one of the 25 wards in Bagamoyo District Council (URT, 2018). The Researcher and abandoned women their host organization is the Dunda ward executive officer and uses office of ward for meetings.

1.2.5 Climate

Dunda ward as a part of Bagamoyo District Council, the humid tropical climate has a seasonal average temperature ranging from 13C -30C, and rainfall ranges between 800-1200mm per annum .The short rain (*Vuli* in Kiswahili) season start from October to December while the long rain (*masika*) season starts from March to May . The driest months falls between June to September; whereas, monthly rainfall is generally less than 50 mm per month (USAID, 2013). Abandoned women use both seasons to run their own soap business.

1.2.6 Economic Activities

The main economic activities in Dunda ward include small holder farming, artisanal fishing, livestock keeping, Mari culture (seaweed and prawn farming), salt production, trade, and tourism (Bagamoyo District, 2006). Abandoned women are involved in a soap making economic activity to boost their economic income.

1.2.7 Social Services

Social services are a range of public services provided by the government, private, profit and non-profit organizations. These public services aim to create more effective organizations, build stronger communities, and promote equality and opportunity (Ganey, 2018). Social services include the benefits and facilities like education, food subsidies, health care, police, fire service, job training and subsidized housing; adoption, community management, policy research, and lobbying Social services include nursery school and primary school such as Mwambao, Mwanamakuka, Mbaruku, Ukuni, Kaole and medium school such as Mwasama and Bonjour. Additionally, Dunda ward has secondary schools such as

Bagamoyo, Dunda secondary and private secondary school namely, Effort (Keith, 2018). Furthermore, Dunda ward has higher learning Institutions such as Tasuba College, Agriculture and Animal Keeping College, Slads College, Marian University and Bagamoyo School of Nursing (Marshall, 2018). Abandoned women use various institutions in Dunda ward to sell project soaps.

1.2.8 Financial Institutions

Dunda ward has the financial institutions such as NMB Bank, CRDB BANK, POSTAL BANK, Fanikiwa Micro credit, Faidika Microcredit, Tunakopesha Limited and Mabena Microfinance). These institutions serve most abandoned women in some way as financial operations are a critical part of any economy, with individuals and companies relying on financial institutions for transactions and investing.

1.2.9 Health Facilities

Dunda Ward shares the availability of health care facilities in Bagamoyo District Council such as Bagamoyo District hospital and Ifakara Health institute, Orphanage centers (MOYO MMOJA) SOBAR House (Ukuni) Bagamoyo District Police station, Primary court and District court, Old stone conservation (Roy, 2018). Abandoned women use health care facilities when they experience health or social problems to find solutions to their problems.

1.2.10 Water Supply

The main source of water for Dunda Ward and Bagamoyo District in general is Dar Es Salaam Water and Sewerage Company (DAWASCO) (Makombe, 2019). The district gets a water supply from Lower Ruvu, Upper Ruvu and Wami sources. Currently 89 out of 97 villages are in program to be supplied with piped water from

those sources. The remaining 8 are receiving water from piped and water bore hole (Kihombo, 2019). This has improved the community health and reduce health related diseases. It is expected by 2013, 90% of villages will be connected with clean and safe water (Kihombo, (2019). Abandoned women use water to make liquid soaps.

1.2.11 Agriculture

Dunda Ward depends on agriculture as the main stay of its economy (Rahman, 2017). There are 2432 sq kms in the district. Out of this, 1934 sq. km which is about 81.6% of the District area is arable land suitable for cultivation. Most food crops grown in Dunda Ward in Bagamoyo District Council are maize, cassava, rise, huskers, and sweet potatoes and leguminous, while the cash crops cultivated include cashew nuts, coconuts and tropical fruits like oranges, pineapples, mangoes passions, and water mellow. Therefore, about 80% of the population depends on agriculture as their sole pre-occupation. Although agriculture is facing a number of climate hazards, coastal communities still depend on it heavily for livelihood. Agricultural activity is largely subsistence and low value crops (Andrew, 2009 and Mushi, 2009).

The main agriculture crop like Cassava is the most important major reserve food crop grown in the district (Panda, (2013). Cultivation of this crop is emphasized by the government authorities because it can withstand the currently adverse weather conditions; during periods of poor rainfall cassava becomes the only important food of the indigenous. Paddy is the second most important cereal crop after cassava cultivated by indigenous. It is grown in swampy areas and on irrigated areas; drawing water; from rivers especially Yavayava village. Paddy growers use local

variety of seeds. The district has 17150 hectors; thus, about 0.7% of district area is suitable for paddy cultivation but only 254 hectors is cultivated and about 99% of the potential area to grow paddy through irrigation remain unused, (Panda, 2013). Abandoned women use the crops available in their ward as food for themselves and their children.

1.1.12 Transport and Network Infrastructure

Dunda Ward is near the Indian Ocean; thus, the main transportation systems include water and land transport mainly for transportation of goods and passengers from one place to other (Thorp, (2012). Network or mobile company available include Airtel, Tigo, Vodacom, Halotel and Zantel (Heyer, 2018). Abandoned women and Researcher use communication channels to communicate with clients and themselves in meetings for smooth running of the project.

1.2.13 Electricity

The source of power within the Dunda Ward is TANESCO and solar energy which are used by individual household or institutions.

1.2.15 Arts and Culture in Bagamoyo

Bagamoyo is known as the 'Arts Capital' of Tanzania (Truman, 2019). The biggest event of the year is the annual Festival of Arts and Culture, organized by the Bagamoyo College of Arts and Culture, held in late September, early October, and now in its 28th year (Allen, 2013). While visitor statistics are not available, the College maintains that thousands of people come for this multi-day series of performances. Artists have free entry to the event; adult residents are charged 1,000

Tsh; resident children are charged 100 Tsh; foreigners are charged 2,000 Tsh. In the past, one entry fee covered all days of the event. All funds collected go towards paying for security and hospital services (example on-site ambulance and dispensary) during the festival, (Stewart, 2012). Abandoned women in this Dunda ward are taking advantage of the festival's opportunity to advertise their soap project by selling at exhibition booths.

1.2.15 Improvement in Tourist Information Services

A central tourism office is responsible for serving the Lower Bagamoyo District (Evans, 2019). It should be established in an easily accessible location and operate with regular hours. The center should have up-to-date information on local tourist hotels and restaurants, tour packages and operators, entry fees to various attractions, certified/registered tour guides, and informational brochures (Adams, 2019). The center could be under the control of the District, with the daily operation and administration subcontracted out to a qualified tour company (Adams, 2019). Abandoned women sell soap to tourist centers for sanitation such as to protect themselves from germs.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

Community Needs Assessment is a method of collecting information from people about their ideas, feelings, plans, beliefs, and social, educational and financial background (SEDIT (2018). It usually takes the form of questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussion(CDC, 2013). It provides community leaders with a snapshot of local policy, systems, and environmental change strategies currently in place and helps to identify areas for improvement.

Community Needs Assessment provides opportunities to learn more about a particular group or community needs. A good CNA study has the position to supplement one's own sharp-eyed observations and experiences and can give detailed information from a larger and more representative group of people than one could get from observation alone, and helps to make actions that are aligned with the needs that have been expressed by the community.

This Community Needs Assessment conducted in Dunda ward aimed to assess abandoned women's daily economic activities, livelihood and their needs through household survey, Checklist, focus group discussion and interviews with key informants in order to understand income generation needs in relation to available resources and opportunities that can be used by the community members. Based on this, needs were identified and then ranked to determine which one needs to be prioritized by abandoned women in Dunda ward.

The assessment focused on the capabilities of the community, including its citizens, agencies, and organizations (CDC, 2013). The Participatory Assessment as a part of community needs assessment was conducted by the researcher (community Economic Development Student) with target women group in the area abandoned i.e., Divorced, HIV/AIDS left by husband due to poverty. The assessment based on community's opinions, needs, challenges, and assets used to determine which project will meet the needs of community members in relation to available resources or assets and opportunities which could be explored to address the sources of stresses. This assessment was conducted to a group of women known as Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa (Economic Group abbreviates as WJK).

According to Mizoguchi (2014), community assessment is a specific way to identify problems, needs, and strengths in a community to make decisions, set priorities, set objectives, and explore ways to take action. This community needs assessment gave target community an opportunity to prioritize their needs, which resulted to initiation of development project. The findings of Community Needs Assessment help the community, group members, researcher, and other Stakeholders to develop projects that integrate the needs of the community.

1.3.1 Community Needs Assessment Objectives

The general objective of the Community needs assessment was to collect data from community in order to identify needs, challenges and concerns in Dunda ward community.

1.3.1.1 Specific Objectives

   i.   To evaluate the attainable economic activities realized in community.

   ii. To identify challenges facing Dunda Community.

   iii. To describe accessible resources which can be used to improve livelihood to abandoned women in Dunda ward.

   iv. To describe the community needs of the abandoned women in Dunda ward

1.3.2 Research Questions

   i) What are the attainable economic activities realised in the target community?

   ii) What are the challenges facing Dunda community?

   iii) What are the accessible resources which can be used to improve

livelihood?

iv. What are the major community needs of abandoned women in Dunda ward?

1.3.3 Community Needs Assessment Research Methodology

Research methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the procedures applied to a field of study (Kothari, 2004). In this study research methodology explains how community needs assessment was conducted i.e., how data were collected, analysed and presented. This study therefore describes the studied population, the sample size, sampling technique, and sample.

1.3.3 Types and Sources of Data

In this study the, the following date types were obtained: -

1.3.3.1 Primary Data

Primary data are those collected by a researcher from first –hand sources (Yin, 2017). They were gathered from abandoned women, WEO, community development officer and village leaders in Dunda ward.

1.3.3.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data are obtained by examining records such as government publications, websites and seminar write-up (Kothari, 2004). Information on secondary data was obtained from minutes of previous meetings held stakeholders; for example, meetings on solid collection. The meetings were aimed at gathering information and looking the way forward. The assessment went further into documentary review. Researcher reviewed different documents including different research stored in the

library, Community development report, and different publication with the relevance to this project.

1.3.4 Sources of Data

1.3.4.1 Interview

Key informants are individual respondents who have a great depth of insight about the phenomenon under study (Ostram, 2018). They are accessible and willing to participate and share their views and experience (Illinois, 2014) . Key informant interviews are qualitative in-depth interviews with people who know what is prevailing on in the community. The purpose of key informant interviews is to collect information from a wide range of people including community leaders, professionals or residents who have firsthand knowledge about the community. In this study, key informants were selected from those born within the village to give clear picture of the people's livelihood in Dunda ward, the general community, community development officer and other leaders who need to understand well their community.

1.3.4.2 Questionnaire

It is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions or other types of questions or prompts that aim to collect information from a respondent (Hinings, 2019). Structured questionnaire was used to gather information under this study whereby the respondents were asked to respond to posed questions. The questionnaire covered a number of questions on demographic issues, socio economic issues, livelihood system, source of income, employment, women economic challenges, community needs and entrepreneurship skills and other questions

relevant to this study. The study involved 30 abandoned women at Dunda ward in Bagamoyo district.

1.3.4.3 Focus Group Discussion

This method of data collection involves gathering people from similar backgrounds or experiences together to discuss a specific topic of interest (Organ, 2006). It is a form of qualitative research where questions are asked about their perception's attitudes, beliefs, or ideas (Rahman, 2019). The focus group discussion was used to gather data from the community by dividing respondents into three groups to discuss probing questions about community needs, challenges and how to solve them.

1.3.3.1 Research Design

Research design is a plan, a roadmap and blueprint strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions; it is the heart of any study (Kothari, 2012). It is a comprehensive plan for data collection used to answer specific research questions (Bhattacherjee, 2012). This section provides details on approach and methodology used during data analysis. It entails the logical sequence for collection and analysis of data and its ultimate conclusions in relation to the research questions (Kothari 2012).

In this study employed participatory method to engage the community of Dunda wards executive leader, village leaders, stakeholders. This enabled to obtain desirable results per research questions. Primary data collection techniques such as interview and questionnaire were employed. The questionnaire enabled to gather information from the main respondents. Interview on the other hand was used to

collect information from the key informants such as village leader and community development officer. Data collection engaged community to identify the ranking needs of community. However, secondary data were obtained through getting information through meeting, ward report and community development report. But the main tool used to collect information was questionnaire, then interview, FGD and observation which gave the researcher an intuitive understanding of what is happening to the group during research activity; also observation was used to complete the information gathered through questionnaire method.

1.3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

Sampling is the process of selecting a sub set of cases from wider population with a view to making inferences from the sample to wider population (Mc Laughlin, 2013). The sampling frame in this study was 90 individuals which is the total population of abandoned women. The geographical area of the sample frame in Dunda ward Bagamoyo district council. These techniques were applied based on different types of sampling techniques such as:

Probability sampling(simple random) also known as random sampling. Under this sampling, every item of the universe has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample (Organ, 2006). It is so to say a lottery method in which individual units are picked up from the whole group not deliberately but by some mechanical process (Podsakoff, 2006). Random sampling design was used since it gives every item of the universe an equal chance of inclusion in the sample (Kothari, 2014). In this project, Probability sampling was applied to choose the study area through simple random technique. This ensured unbiased section of the ward, village and households which

are homes of abandoned women, living at low income.

Purposive Sample - (Non probability sampling) that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study (Kothari, 2014). Purposive sampling is different from convenience sampling and is also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling (Melewas, 2016).   This type of sampling can be very useful in situations when you need to reach a targeted sample quickly, and where sampling for proportionality is not the main concern. This was used in selection of abandoned women community group of respondents and beneficiaries of the project namely women in Dunda ward.

1.3.3.2.3   Sample Size

A sample is a smaller group of subject drawn from the population in which a given study was conducted for a purpose of drawing conclusions about the population targeted. Kothari (2004) argues that result from the sample can be used to make generalizations about the entire population as long as it is truly represented. The study used a sample of respondents from each place, making a total of 90 respondents who participated in the project.

 The sample size of the study was selected using formula n= $\underline{N}$

  $1+N(e)\ 2$

Where:

n is the sample size,

N is the total population size

e is the sampling error equivalent to 0.01(Yamane 1967:886)

This formula was used to calculate the sample size of the study at 85% confidence level, whereby 0.15 is the significant level as seen below:

n = $\underline{90}$

1+90(0.15)2

.n= $\underline{90}$
1+90(0.02225)

n= $\underline{90}$
3.025

n=30

The sample size of abandoned women is 30 which will include all interested parts. The interested part had been selected by using purposive and simple random sampling.

1.3.3.3 Data Collection Methods

Data is a collection of facts, figures, objects, symbols, and events gathered from different sources (Turner, 2008). Researchers collect data to make better decisions (Hickson, 2018). Without data, it would be difficult for organizations to make appropriate decisions, and so data is collected at various points in time from different audiences. This community needs assessment used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from Key informant interviews, questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion, and observation. On the other side, secondary data was collected through review of relevant documents including reports, meeting minutes and other relevant literature (Kothari, 2014).

This study used primary data and secondary data; Primary data were gathered exactly main respondents in Dunda ward Bagamoyo district . The researcher

collected the data through questionnaire from the sample group of 30 respondents. The questionnaire was used as main technique of data collection. Others were, interview with key informants, Focus group discussion; This techniques used by respondents were divided into 3 groups which discussed the research questions to identify the rank of their needs and how to solve them. This helped the researcher to confirm data gathered by using questionnaire. But Secondary data were obtained from documentary review, Meetings, ward report and WEO.

1.3.3.4 Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis is the process of organization, manipulation and consideration of meaning of data collected (Kothari 2004). In order to bring order, structure and interpretation of the collected data, the researcher systematically organized the data by coding it into categories and constructing matrixes. After classifying the data, the researcher compared and contrasted it from the information contained in the literature review. Therefore, after administering the questionnaires, the researcher used codes to convert the data into numerical codes for statistical analysis. Data analysis for this study integrated content analysis, qualitative and quantitative methodology in order to derive meaning from the data collected from participants. Quantitative data collected were analyzed using the statistical package for social science SPSS and presented through percentage (%), means, standard deviation (Sd), and frequencies based features such as respondents age, education level, occupation etc.

1.3.3.5 Data Presentation

In this study, the anaysed data were presented through tables of frequencies,

percentages whereby real data were obtained from respondents. Prioritization of community needs ranking were presented in tables and figures to show the collection of data.

1.4 Community Needs Assessment Findings

The findings of this study are organized as participants' personal information and per how the research questions were answered by the obtained data or how the study objectives were realized. This formed a basis for analysis, presentation and discussion as shown hereunder:

1.4.1   Findings on Personal Particulars

The demographic features of the respondents included age, number of households, education level, occupation, source of income. This information was analyzed and presented direct.

1.4.1 Age of Respondents

Field data indicates that majority (43.3%) of the respondents were aged between 40-55, (10%)of the abandoned women were age above 55,   (16.7%) were aged between 35-40 while minority (6.7%) were aged between 18-35. This finding shows that age was related to women abandoning. Women between the age of 40-55 are mostly abandoned and the study observed that they are young and hence can remarry. They can also participate in income generating activities. Age factor is summarized in the table below.

Table 1.1: Age of Respondents

	Age of the members	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	18-35	2	6.7	6.7	6.7
	35-40	5	16.7	16.7.	23.4
	40-55	13	43.3.	43.3	66.7
	Above 55	10	33.3	33.3	100
	Total	30	100	100	

Source: Field data (2020).

1.4.2 Household Size of Respondents

The findings showed that (56.7%) of abandoned women's family had a household size of 4-6 and (43.3 %) had household size of 1-3. Understanding household number is critically important particularly when it comes to understanding their capacity to cope and sustain their livelihood in attaining basic needs such as food, clothes, security and housing. The findings of this study demonstrated that number of household members had direct influence to hardship and ability to afford basic needs. A family size of 1-3 members seemed unable to afford food compared to household size of 4-6 which has the ability to afford food due large family size. This is shown below in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Household Size of Respondents

	Item number	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	1-3	13	43.3	43.3
	4-6	17	56.7	100
	Total	30	100	

Source: Field data (2020).

1.4.4 Education Level

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, morals, beliefs, and habits, (Robinson 2016). Findings as shown in (Table 1.3) indicate that majority of respondents, 20 (66.7%) have Informal

education but minority 10 (33.3%) have primary education. This study found out that level of education had great impact especially in the ability to get fund since majority of abandoned women with Informal education obtained insufficient amount of money to cater for their needs.

Table 1.3: Education Level of the Respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary education	10	33.3	33.3	33.3
Informal Education	20	66.7	66.7	100
Total	30	100	100	

Source: Field data (2020)

1.4.6 Occupation

Occupation means a job or professional (Robinson 2019). Findings from questionnaire indicate that majority of respondents had small business 16 (53.3%). Respondents engaged in small business by selling fruits, food, and12 (40.0%) were farmers while minority 2(6.7%) where washing clothes in homes. That means majority of the interviewee were small business operators who got basic needs required such as food and shelter.

Table 1.4: Occupation of Respondents

	Occupations	Frequency	Percent%	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farmers	12	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Washing clothes in homes	2	6.7	6.7	46.7
	Small business	16	53.3	53.3	100
	Total	30	100	100	

Source: Field data (2020)

Table 1.5: Abandoned by their Partners

	Years	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2000-2002	3	10.0	10.0	10.0
	2003-2006	7	23.3	23.3	33.3
	2010-2017	20	66.7	66.7	66.7
	Total	30	100	100	100

Source: Field data (2020).

Majority of respondents (66.7%) were abandoned by their husbands in 2010-2017, in the year of 2003-2006 (23 .3%) but minority were abandoned by their partner in the year 2000-2002 (10%). findings provide that between the years between 2003-2017, women were mostly abandoned by their husbands unlike the other years above. This happened when their husbands died from various diseases including AIDS, diabetes, kidney diseases also from car accidents etc. This is shown in Table 1.5 above.

1.4.8 Abandoned women Livelihood

The findings from observation indicates that the respondents were also denied of their livelihood since their income earing activities could not sustain their life such as failure to meet the basic social needs such as food, clothes, shelter and security.

1.4.9 Community Access to Basic Needs

The access of abandoned women to basic needs such as security, food, shelter, clothing varied among them (Table 1.6). Therefore, accessibility, affordability and utilization is still low among abandoned women such that majority (63.3%) get food but it is not enough and minority (36.7%) stated that they can access food. Majority women buy food from shops and markets instead of engaging themselves in the actual production of food.

In terms of safety and security, majority of respondents (66.7%) reported not having strong security and safety, while (33.3%) reported to have strong security. In terms of clothing, majority reported to have asses to clothes (76.7%) while (23.3%) reported not having access to. With regard to Shelter/ housing, 66.7% of respondents reported to have access to house meaning they either own or it is a family house, and 33.3% reported not having access to better houses as indicated in (Item 1.4.10).

Table 1.6: Communities Access to Basic Needs

Abandoned Women Ability to Attain Basic Need				
	Strong		Not strong	
Basic Needs	N	(%)	N	(%)
Food security	11	(36.7.1%)	19	(63.3%)
Safety and security	10	(33.3%)	20	(66.7%)
Clothing	23	(76.7%)	7	(23.3%)
Shelter/ quality housing	20	(66.7%)	10	(33.3%)

Source: Field Data (2020)

1.4.10 Economic Activities of Respondents

Majority of abandoned women 11(36.7%) practiced farming activities especially fruits such as passion, watermelon, green vegetables and only a few of them practiced livestock keeping for own use, 7(23.3%) engage themselves in soap making which is sold to households, hotels and people engaging in cleaning and washing services. Moreover, 4(13.3%) practice different works such as cleaning and washing clothes in people's houses and charcoal making 8(26.7%). See Table 1.7.

Table 1.7: Economic Activity of Respondents

Activity	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Farming activity	11	36.7	26.7
Soap making	7	23.3	50.0
Cleaning and washing	4	13.3	63.3
Charcoal making	8	26.7	100
Total	30	100	

Source: Field data (2020).

1.4.11 Community Project Selected to Improve Respondent Income

Majority of abandoned women 10 (33.3%) selected water soap making as their business which can help to improve livelihood. The abandoned women stated that the purpose of choosing water soap making project was because it is relatively expensive, simple to manufacture and does not take much time to repair. Worth more, it is marketable as soap is used every day in homes, schools, hospitals etc, and you cannot offend customers.

However, 8(26.7%) of most abandoned women chose livestock keeping to enable improve income, but 6(20%) select vegetable gardens such as Mchicha, spinach, cabbage etc., 4 (13.3%) choose selling of fruits such as passion, water melon, oranges, etc., while minority2 (6.7%) choose wood business. This is summarized in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8: Community Project Selected to Improve Respondent Income

	Activity	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Soap making	10	33.3	33.3.
	Livestock keeping	8	26.7	60.0
	Vegetable gardens	6	20.0	80.0
	Fruits	4	13.3	93.3
	Wood selling	2	6.7	100
	Total	30	100	

 Source: Field Data (2020).

1.4.12 Community Project conducted throughout the year

Majority of abandoned women (70.0%) said that the project selected would have likened their livelihood while (21.3%) state that they didn't know how project selected had to improve income; minority (8.7%) had no decision . However, some respondents 16(53.3%) said that the selected project would help them to improve income, 8(26.7%) decrease dependence 6 (20%) lead to self-employment.

Table 1.9: The Impact of Selected Project

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Improve income	16	53.3	53.3
Decrease dependency	8	26.7	80.0
Employment	6	20.0	100
Total	30	100	

Source: Field Data (2020)

1.4.13 Challenges facing Development of Economic Activity Chosen by Respondents

There are elements that may lead to challenges facing development of economic activity chosen by respondents such as lack of suitable market 9(30%), lack of enough capital 7 (23.3%) , lack of income 8 (26.7%) knowledge and skills 6 (20.0%) . Many abandoned women failed start project they thought had no enough capital and suitable market. These findings were obtained through observation of their households since they lived in poor environment, suggesting that majority population had low level income (see Table 1.10).

Table 1.10: Challenges facing Development of Economic Activity Chosen by Abandoned women

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Lack of sustainable market	9	30.0	30.0
Lack of enough capital	7	23.3	53.3
Lack of knowledge and skills	6	20.0	73.3
Lack of reliable income activity	8	26.7	100
Total	**30**	**100**	

Source: Field data (2020).

1.6 Prioritization of Community Needs

The numerous community needs were acknowledged and prioritized to be able to get one need which was to be marked through a project which had to be prepared by majority of abandoned women and the selected respondents were required to rank the items. Pair wise ranking tools were used to prioritize the identified problems so

as to get a project area.

Table 1.13: Pair Wise Ranking

Need	Food Vending	Crop production	Soap making	Livestock keeping	Score	Ranking
Food Vending		Crop production	Soap making	Livestock keeping	0	3
Crop production			Soap making	Livestock keeping	1	2
Soap making				Livestock keeping	3	1
Livestock keeping					1	4

Source: Field Data (2020).

1.6 Chapter Conclusion

Participatory Needs Assessment was conducted in collaboration with the Ward Executive Office (WEO). During assessment, community profile was examined and a list of problems was identified. Based on the findings, it was learnt that a large number of respondents indicated low-income poverty as still a problem. The establishment and enhancement of water soap making would enable abandoned women at Dunda ward to set up, manage and sustain their needs by accessing soap sales to improve their livelihood by having access to food, clothes, housing and fees to their children; also by having farming incentives and livestock keeping to improve their living standard.

The community needs were identified in collaboration with the Bagamoyo Ward Executive Office. This was done through data obtained from focus group discussion, questionnaires, Key informant interviews, and observation. The researcher and respondents used pair wise ranking method to prioritize needs identified by abandoned women. These priorities were then verified by the group. The abandoned women decided to pick soap making activity as their priority so as to improve their

economy. Based on this, women and researcher agreed to form a group that will manage and run the project which will focus on soap making as income generating activity.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

The feminization of poverty or the growing number of women in poverty has been ongoing for the past four decades. It means that the proportion of women in the world who suffer from poverty keeps growing and that it is becoming a problem that affects more women than men in our society today. It makes sense when you consider social and cultural biases against women in both rich and poor countries. Women often are not allowed to own land or a business.

Many are denied education as girls, since a majority of parents in poorer regions prefer investing in their boys. As a result, they are even more affected by unemployment than men because they lack basic and advanced skills, which leaves them even more at risk of poverty. In rich countries, the feminization of poverty works in different ways due to the growing problem of discrimination against single mothers who have to work and raise their children on their own.

In the year 2000, the countries around the world were committed to have ended the number of people living in extreme poverty by the year 2015 (UNDP, 2018). However, more than 800 million people around the world still live on less than $1.25 a day (UNDP, 2018). It goes without saying that the role of women in families is a central one. Every culture is aware of that and each reacts in very different ways: trying to reduce this form of power by asserting "male" power over it, acknowledging the importance of women in transmitting culture or on the contrary defining strict limits to the role of women so that they don't become too important.

There are countless social norms around this issue and the vast majority has been set by men over the centuries.

The role of women that has resulted into exclusion includes education & culture, spending more time with children; health educated women can better identify and help sick children, thus avoiding early deaths and diseases. In Economic terms, allowing women to work makes a huge difference for poor households but also in terms of sheer economic growth. Women are less inclined to physical violence compared to men (be it just in terms of how they're educated early in their childhood). They're also one of the main victims of violence worldwide. In developing countries and other countries in Asia you find "Missing women" is one of the most famous aspects of the feminization of poverty. The term was coined by Amartya Sen when he observed that in India and in China millions of women were missing. It was done simply by observing that in many regions, there were more men than women: the gender ratio in the population was unbalanced.

In total, it's estimated that over 100 million women are missing worldwide; i.e. there should be 100m more women - if they hadn't been killed or otherwise left for dead. The cause of women to be behind the development line lies in social and cultural biases. The one child policy in China (and to a lesser extent in India) led many families to kill or abandon newborn baby girls, so as to try their chance again and hope to have a boy. The reason is the same in most cultures around the world: boys have a higher social status even in Tanzania.

Boys carry on the name of the family and most of all they're often in charge of taking care of their parents when they get old (while girls usually join their

husband's family when they get married). This is the oldest type of pension system in the world, and the only option for the elderly in many societies. The impact of poverty on women is in fact much more complex in other parts of the world. Missing women in some parts of Africa is rather due to sky high HIV/AIDS infection rates and because sometimes women don't have access to treatments even when they are available. In other Sub-Saharan countries, it is actually the opposite, there are more women than men because men tend to die first in conflicts as they are recruited by force by local militias.

Overall, there are more regions with excess of women in Sub-Saharan Africa which open a huge door to changing the condition of women: in particular, in terms of access to education and jobs. Now if the local population and governments can see that, there is a massive prospect for economic growth by providing opportunities for women in poverty to make a decent living and take control of their own lives.

2.2 Problem Statement

Tanzania has aligned their goals to alleviate poverty with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the Sustainability Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations. Implementation of these goals on the domestic level has been introduced into both long- and medium-term policies. The UN and other nations of the world aim at ending extreme poverty and its all forms URT, 2018). From the community needs Assessment findings, women who were the respondents showed that they engaged in different day worker kind of job to the community such as food vending, but it had never worked.

From documentary review, the findings indicate that various projects have been conducted in Dunda Ward. Such as Women and Girls Empowerment Initiatives. This project aimed at supporting Women who experience violence and widow. Such kind of group of women had experienced violence and economic hardship due to violence or their husbands died of HIV or any other incidents in the community. That intervention introduced to reduce the hardship hence increase household income and community economic development.

Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) is collaborating to establish a commercial cassava seed system for smallholder farmers in Tanzania and have also reached Dunda Ward. The Project targeted the whole community who experience income poverty. This project intends to show that, despite the fact that most of women in Dunda are abandoned and have low level of education as well as training, economic empowerment is the solution to the hardship they are experiencing. Therefore, soap making is taken as the only economic activity the abandoned women can engage in to raise their income.

2.3 Project Description

The project is called as Water Soap Making in Dunda ward Bagamoyo District. This project was due to the Community Needs Assessment conducted in Dunda ward in 2020 which concerned abandoned women group who were responsible for selecting the priority needs that would uplift them economically. The project involved spending of water and material of soap which are mixed and bring water soap which is used for household hygiene, hotels, restaurants, offices etc. in Tanzania and Worldwide. This project located in Dunda ward in the neighborhood of oceanic,

primary court Bagamoyo, Bagamoyo District Council, Museum castle, and Dunda bar. The project has partnered with Ward executive officer, Social welfare, Community Development to assist each other in the project purpose of raising income to abandoned women group.

2.3.1 Target Community

Target Community is a subset of the priority services population such as those residing in a geographic area or school catchment area, or a countywide target population. The target community of this project is abandoned women in Dunda Ward Bagamoyo District. The group was established in 2020 by the researcher and supported by Ward Executive Office (WEO), Community Development, Dunda Ward Councilor and Social welfare who were inspired by this project to achieve the success of the project. Abandoned women dedicated and aspirED to gain knowledge and expertise in dealing with soap making business.

2.3.2 Stakeholders

Stakeholders are individuals and organizations who are actively involved in the project or whose interests may be positively or negatively affected as a result of project execution or successful project completion. Stakeholders are those with any interest in your project's outcome (Johnston, 2018). They are typically the members of a project team, project managers, executives, project sponsors, customers, and users (Johnston, 2018). Stakeholders are invested in the project and who will be affected by your project at any point along the way, and their input can directly impact the outcome (Horst, 2019).

Stakeholders who are recognizable in this project are Group of Abandoned women, MCED Student, Community development Officer, District Council, Ward and village leaders and Social Welfare. These stakeholders have contributed to the success of the project. The table below summarizes role of the stakeholder and their expectations.

Table 2.1: Stakeholders Analysis

No	Name of the stakeholder	Role of the Stakeholder	Expectations
1	Group of abandoned women	Become manufacturers and designers of water soap Selling soap in various places To be educators to form a development group for other abandoned women	Find markets in various parts of Tanzania and World wide Raising income and better standard of living To create a life of economic self-sufficiency
2	CED Student	Reuniting abandoned mothers with executive officers and other professionals Supervise them in project activities	Be educated on economic empowerment Group and project continuity
3	Community Development officer	Promotion of economic Development	Train the member on the group of the entrepreneurship skills.
4	Social welfare officer	Promotion of unity aiming the member in the community	Train the importance of unity to the community member in order to improve the income
5	District Council	Finance and mobilizing from abandoned women groups there by participating in planning, monitoring and evaluation	Fulfill the purpose of the group and the project
6	Ward and Village leaders	The one helped to communicate and link with women economic groups in their areas of economic activity	To bring about economic development for abandoned women

Source: Field Findings (2020).

2.3.3 Project Goals in CED Terms

The overall objective of the project was establishment of the group of abandoned women of Dunda Ward to raise their income towards poverty reduction through soap making.

2.3.4 Project Specific Objectives

Soap making aims at fulfilling the following objectives towards abandoned Women income improvement at Dunda Ward:

 i. 30 members of WJK group receive training on Soap Making by September 2020.

 ii. Conducive free Land identified and constructed for soap making by October 2020.

iii.   Procure soap materials by October 2020.

 iv. Relate soap makers with certain markets by the year 2020.

2.4 Host Organization/Community Based Organization Profile

Dunda Ward Executive Office is the host organization for establishment of water soap making project. It is located in Dunda Ward within, Bagamoyo District Council. The Ward Executive is responsible for day-to-day administration and management of all issues pertaining to social economic development under the supervision of ward council. These issues include poverty alleviation and management and coordination of all data collected in the suburbs and its wards.

Moreover, the ward cannot suffice to the desired results of this project without support from other group actors. These were the Bagamoyo District Council through its Department of community development office which is within Dunda ward; the community development officer, who is an advocator of water soap making skills growing in Dunda ward in Bagamoyo District Council which is under this study (she would support implementation of the project).

2.4.1 Vision Statement

The Vision of the ward executive authority is to ensure development of the ward's various wealth production strategies to eradicate hunger and poverty.

2.4.1.1 Mission Statement

Mission of ward executive officer is to coordinate and supervise the planning of ward development activities in villages and suburbs.

2.4.2 Host organization Objectives/ activities

The objective of the host organization is to ensure the implementation of the decisions and policies and development schemes, which relate to the ward, it can initiate its own development projects and implement them.

i. To promote gender issues in the ward

ii. To manage disaster in the ward

iii. To coordinate action plans and implementation reports for village Executive officers in the implementation of their functions

iv. To monitor revenue collection

v. To supervise the village Executive officers in the implementation of their functions,

vi. To represent and assist the Director in overseeing the implementation of Development Activities in the Ward

vii. To formulate and submit proposals to the village councils or the District Council for prepation of by-laws in relation to the affairs of the ward

2.4.3 Host Organization Structure

The Host organization (HO0 has strong leadership being a Ward councilor, Ward executive officer, Community development officer, Education coordinator officer, fisher officer, Extension officer, Health officer, Village chair Council, and Head of household.

ORGANIZATION CHART DUNDA WARD
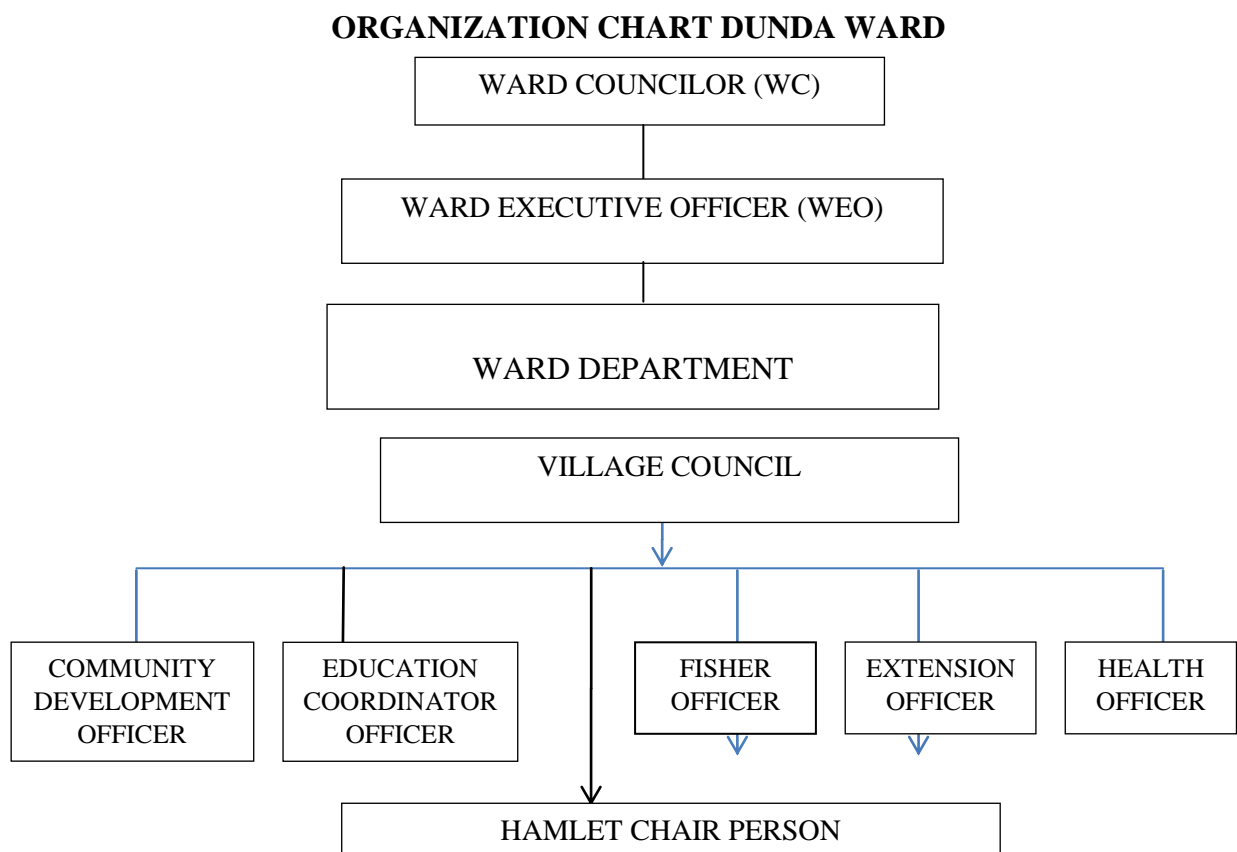
Figure 2.1: Dunda Ward Government Authorities Structure
Source: Dunda Executive Office (Host organization)

2.4.4 Project SWOT Analysis

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Ward Executive Office were identified as shown in the Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: SWOT Analysis for the Project

No	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
1	Strong leadership to bring about development in the community	Economic growth activities are very rare	Group members can be trained	The Lack of unity between the Executive officer, community leaders and Its community
2	Dunda ward Executive Office be close to members	Poor of empathy of Dunda ward executive office services	Technique / Training support	Poor of own plan and skills
3	Improved income for communities	Lack of knowledge and skills	Experts with good creativity available	Poor source of income to the community
4	Strong networking with District community Development for lending loans	Group members have failed to participate effectively	Group members are required to be majority	Lack of cooperation among members

Source: Field Data (2020)

2.4.5 The Roles of CED Student in Project

The role of CED student in this project of water soap making skills were:

 i. To help in identifying and mobilizing the abandoned women community for the project

 ii. Assisting in fund raising for the project

 iii. To enable the purchase of project tools and equipment;

 iv. To enable the entrepreneurships training

 iv. To assist together with host organization on finding market for the water soap made.

 v. To cooperate with host organization in ensuring beneficiaries' participation in the project and conducting monitoring and evaluation of the project

 vi. Preparing and presenting progress report of the project.

2.4.6 Ward Executive Officer Host Organization Roles

    i.   To assist in getting the entrepreneurial project management training

   ii.   Advice CED student on project progress

  iii.   Participate in the exercise community mobilization and awareness creation about the project

  iv.   To assist together with CED student on finding market for the water soap made

   v.   To seek material and non-material support from other stakeholders and development partnership that enhances and expands the project in the region;

  vi.   To purchase equipment required for project take off;

 vii.   To keep records of the project implementation.

viii.   To perform the administration routine.

2.4.7 Role of Abandoned Women Group in the Project

    i.   To be beneficiary of the project

   ii.   To attend trainings, meetings and keep records of ongoing activities within the project

  iii.   To prepare project plans, resources utilization and its implementation.

  iv.   To market water soap

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

The literature review is a written overview of major writings and other sources on a selected topic. Source covered in the review may include scholarly journal articles, books, government reports and website. The literature review provides a description, summary and evaluation of each source. The chapter contains theoretical and empirical literature review, policy review as well as the literature review summary. These parts intend to lay out information on water soap making skills to improve income to low-income earners and depict what have been done with others so far, and analyze different policies affecting the project respectively.

3.2. Definition of Key Concepts

3.2.1. Community

Community can be defined as people of the same origin, living in the same area or people with similar occupations; people who are joined by some or all of these elements. It also refers to an identifiable population living in a location with defined geographical and/or administrative boundaries and involved in social, economic and political relations that largely take place in the locality (URT/JICA 2005). In this study community meant all people living in Dunda ward.

3.2.1.2 Livelihoods

Livelihoods are ways of keeping oneself meaningfully occupied by using one's endowments (human and material) to generate adequate resources to meet the requirements of the household in a sustainable manner. Household members use

their capabilities and their assets to carry out activities through which they gain their livelihoods. Livelihood opportunities can be enhanced or limited by factors in the external environment and these factors determine the vulnerability context in which households operate (De Satge et al, 2002). In this study, livelihood meant the socio-economic status of abandoned women in Dunda Ward.

3.2.1.3 Abandoned Women and their Livelihood

Abandoned women are a vulnerable segment of women more or less similar to termed deserted women in Bangaladesh. They are extremely disadvantaged group. They have to play roles as mothers and simultaneously as wage earners to support themselves and their children. They are vulnerable, not only socially but also economically, in comparison to other categories of women. They experience multiple serious, financial problems which compel them to lead a vulnerable livelihood (Ahmed, (2018).

The absence of a husband drives a woman to seek employment outside the home for earning money to maintain her family. Because women are unskilled, they continuously struggle to meet their endless wants with only labor power. Unfortunately, they have to work as either domestic servants or cleaners for very low wages. Others are predominantly engaged in a variety of informal sector occupations, as unskilled workers in garments factories, in the construction sector, or in prostitution and begging (Naripokkho, 2019).

As a result, majority of women experience serious financial problems, and many of them are unable to provide food, clothing, and shelter for themselves and their

children (Kumari, 2018). Abandoned women are considered the poorest of the poor. They have hardly anyone to provide economic support to their families compared to a family where husband or any other financial support providers remain. They have to maintain the whole cost of the family which compels them to hard labor.

Huda (2015) identified the problems of women-headed households as experiencing financial insecurity, physical insecurity and societal negative reaction. The study conducted by Mathew (2018) on "Problems in Women-headed Households resulting from desertion with a view to examine socio-economic characteristics of deserted women" explored the reasons for desertion to find out the problems faced by them and the social support available to them. The result revealed that the major causes of desertion are diverse and include the husband's inability to financially support the family, alcoholism, the husband's illegal relations, his mental illness, and inability of the woman's family to satisfy dowry demands.

The women suffer from various emotional disturbances, i.e., feelings of trauma, feelings of emptiness and loneliness, feelings of fear, uncertainty, and insecurity, and intense suicidal tendencies. Almost all of them feel that the deep psychological scar would remain forever, and hold themselves solely responsible for their condition (Farran, 2009). A large number of respondents were sole-earner households. Habib, (2010) explored that the absence of a male breadwinner and the lack of tangible resources led to a situation of increased vulnerability for the female heads of households that, in turn, affected socio-psychological status of the female heads adversely (in Mathew, 2019).

3.3 Theoretical Literature Review

Poverty and environment: Poverty is a human condition. There have been several theoretical approaches #defining poverty (Cooksey, 1994). One of the most frequent and conventional method of measuring the economic status of people is their incomes. In many developing countries, however, there are difficulties in trying to assess rural incomes.

The limitation of GDP and other economic indicators to bring reality to the issue of poverty have prompted individuals and institutions to look for new indicators of poverty which put emphasis on the quality of life. For instance, they look at poverty in a multidimensional perspective which includes such aspects as prevalence of illness, indebtedness, food availability and problems of seasonal hunger. Another major contribution to these ideas is that by chambers (1985) who argues that the best way to understand poverty is to emphasize" disadvantages". Five clusters are identified: physical weakness, powerlessness, vulnerability, poverty and isolation.

A number of approaches have been suggested to reflect a true picture of the situation. Such approaches include the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) which goes beyond pure income consideration to include educational achievements and life expectancy (UNDP, 1997). The Wealth Index is another method. In rural setting, the Wealth Index essentially consists of possessions and items which people acquire as soon as they could afford them (Sender and Smith 1990). Poverty has thus to be regarded in a comprehensive manner (Chambers, 1985). Using a Wealth Index, populations can be categorized according to "wealth levels" e.g. destitute, poor group, average and above average.

The value of wealth ranking is that it enables one to observe, verify and collect information about social stratification as well as gain new research insights . There are two important elements incorporated in the Wealth Index: as a pointer to the economic status of the respondents and secondly that the possession scores calculation should shed light on intra-household resource distribution e.g. by gender: between adults and children etc. (Sender and Smith, 1990).

The construction of material wealth index could be used in aggregate way to compare the poverty or wealth of adjoining areas such as between villages or even households. Different livelihood groups in the areas subsistence or social groups such as women headed households and professionals / traders can be compared. A common criticism about this approach is that it is biased in favor of spenders of money incomes. This notwithstanding as an indicator of socio –economic status compares favorably well with other measures assessing rural household incomes.

3.4 The Empirical Literature

3.4.1 Soap Making and Production

As put by Horowitz (2013), soap is a universal product that can be found in all homes, canteen, laundries, hotels, and toilets. Soaps are used every day for washing and bathing justifying its constant demand due to its important in daily human life. Soap products can be in form of bars, liquid and detergents with different scent, color and packaging. Soap production industry is among the growing sectors of the economy in developing countries including Tanzania as they generate millions of money annually from small scale, medium and big soap producers direct and indirect employment opportunities. Soap products range from toilet soaps, bathing soaps,

baby soaps, body wash soaps, hand wash, dish washer, cloth washing soaps, car wash soaps, and detergents.

3.4.1.1 Requirements for soap production

The equipment needed for soap making include soap making machines, heat resistance plastic or stainless steel pitcher with lid, big stainless steel or plastic spoon, stainless steel measuring spoons, measuring cups, small beakers, stick blender, soap molds, soap pot, rubber spatulas, large stain less steel or plastic ladle, protective goggles, protective rubber hand gloves, quick reading and accurate thermometer (Horowitz, 2013). Other materials include lye solutions, oils, additives for coloring, packaging materials and fragrances. To be effective and competitive, there must be adequate space, distribution networking, good marketing skills and customer care services.

3.4.1.2 Soap Marketing

There are wide range of available customers for soaps and detergents. Market and customers research must be thoroughly done to identify the demand and potential groups of people and organizations and quality and quantity they require. Customers may include individuals, toilets, restaurants, and canteens, schools, government offices, mothers with babies, cleaning organizations, car washers, dispensaries and laundry owners.

3.4.1.3 Liquid Soap Making Skills Project World Wide

Due to the high level of pH in soaps, consumer attention is shifting toward low pH containing products such as liquid soap. The natural type is becoming increasingly

popular as more brands enter the liquid soap market. Evolving and rapidly changing, Consumer demand has forced manufacturers to offer better products such as natural/ organic liquid soaps. PMR has found that, at present, manufacturers are focusing on the texture of liquid soaps, which is in the form of jelly. Innovations are directed towards convenience and profitability; innovative formulation development remains one of the key priorities of companies in this space. Companies are also focusing on the development of liquid soaps that can be used as facial cleanser.

3.4.1.4 Liquid Soap Making in Kenya

Lovin Soap Project Update: Kenya with Pando Naturals: Benjamin and Amanda started teaching soap making to women in developing countries and helping them to start businesses. This project has benefited soap makers in Kenya, Uganda, India, China, Fiji, Haiti and Senegal. The project started by Caitlin and Peggy who went to Kenya in May of 2018 to teach a workshop. Over these two weeks, nine women were taught to make soap and other products as well as the important aspects of managing a small business. Those women got experience and were able to continue the business after training. Some found not having enough time or support from their families; others concerned about the inherent risks of being an entrepreneur.

The project was reported to have benefited the community in the following ways:

a) Women were initially trained, four continued to work on soap making over the next year.

b) The group of women worked under the umbrella of another organization.

c) They obtained several retail accounts in Nairobi, sold their products at a weekly craft market and participated in a number of pops up shows at events.

d) All their products were well received, and it was clear that the group was on a trajectory to even greater success.

3.4.1.5 The Soap Project in Uganda

During their senior year at OSU, mechanical engineers, Brianna, Brian and Grace who worked with TERREWODE, a Ugandan NGO and other partners in Oregon to enhance an income generating soap-making operation to benefit women in Uganda who suffer from obstetric fistula. Obstetric fistula is a horrific condition that can occur during childbirth and is preventable with maternal medical care and intervention services. TERREWODE is not only working to treat these women but also give them skills to generate income and be empowered.

This project is especially exciting because the idea to make soap actually came from TERREWODE's founder, Alice Emasu Joni Kabana, a photographer from Portland, Oregon, brought a gift of goat milk soap made near her home in Eastern Oregon to TERREWODE. The women receiving the gift were extremely excited and Alice had the idea that they could make this soap and use it as a way to make an income. Brianna, Brian, and Grace were asked to apply engineering design principles and methods to test and evaluate potential soap-making process improvements and determine scalability. Through the course of their senior year at OSU, the team made numerous batches of soap, employing various techniques and strategies to not only create the best output but also the best process which would be easy to reproduce in rural Uganda.

One of the most interesting aspects of this project was designing for the people and culture where this process will be used. Although rural Uganda does have electricity,

it can be very inconsistent. The team made it a goal to find a way to make the process functional off-grid and built a prototype solar paneled system using resources available in the United States. The team set off for Uganda during the summer of 2016, days after their graduation ceremony at OSU. They spent three weeks working with TERREWODE and the women they support. During their stay, the team researched soap-making ingredient sourcing, available solar solutions, process enhancements, and potential fragrances.

While the women at TERREWODE made over 200 bars of soap, the team observed and analyzed the process to provide engineering feedback. Some adjustments to the soap-making process included the change in batch size, creation of templates for cutting the bars evenly, and recommendations for cooling/storage racks. Finally, the team provided TERREWODE with an extensive written report regarding all the process adjustments and recommendations, suggestions for scalability, and solar solution recommendations. Overall, the team had an incredible experience in Uganda.

3.5 The policy Review

3.5.1The National Economic Empowerment Policy (2004)

National Economic Empowerment Policy of 2004 aims at addressing different constrains and challenges such as unavailability of capital, lack of knowledge and experience, which is further aggravated by limited education and training, inhibitive customs and traditions and an inappropriate mindset towards development; lack of reliable markets and many other challenges. In order to create a more conducive

environment for various groups of Tanzanians to participate fully in economic activities, the policy covered different areas which are explained below.

3.5.2 Accelerating Economic Growth and Creating an Enabling Investment Environment

Different issues have been discussed under this policy. It explains Tanzania's economic growth rate which is still low and the investment environment which is a catalyst to a higher and sustainable growth being weak. However, the Policy statement shows the imperative of the economic empowerment initiatives to enable the majority of Tanzanians to participate more effectively in economic activities which should go hand-in-hand with the growth process, involving and benefiting all Tanzanians by raising their incomes and improving their living standards.

To ensure these different strategies/measures will be implemented such as

 i. Improving infrastructure facilities and minimizing the cost of doing business

 ii. Facilitating business partnerships and improving networking between Tanzanians and well-established investors in order to ensure that Tanzanians benefit from the economic strengths of the large investors.

iii. Putting in place and implementing policies and strategies for increasing the sales of Tanzanian products in markets in the African region and global markets.

iv. Forming economic empowerment committees comprising of stakeholders at different levels.

3.5.3 Raising Skills and Knowledge Levels

Moreover, this policy discusses the issue of low level of skills, education and lack of

resources, which limit the effective participation of many Tanzanians in economic activities. A low level of education is amongst the reasons why some Tanzanians continue to embrace inhibitive customs and traditions that are inimical to development. Furthermore, the current education system is not conducive to entrepreneurship development.

The policy statement therefore shows that the Government will revisit the education system with the objective of enhancing a scientific outlook to overcome inhibitive culture and traditions and to mold Tanzanians who are self-confident, innovative, and who strongly desire to conduct their business efficiently and effectively. In other words, the education system should create a foundation for entrepreneurship development. To this end, the education curriculum will be tailored to ensure skills development in line with the demands of competitive markets. To ensure implementation of different strategies/measures, different skills and knowledge should be raised as follows:

i. Facilitating the enhancement of skills, knowledge and experience as well as ability to cope with competition in both domestic and foreign market

ii. Putting in place incentives to encourage employers and private learning institutions to design special training programmes that will develop capacity of such institutions by utilizing funds from the skills development levy.

iii. Assisting learning institutions and companies to render material assistance that will encourage most Tanzanians to undertake technical training in institutions that meet their needs.

iv. Revising school curricula in order to impart entrepreneurship skills and ensure that they are self-confident, innovative and motivated to work

v. Diligently establishing an institution that will oversee all empowerment initiatives for enhancing entrepreneurial capacity. The institution will prepare curricula that will be used by various training institutions in designing training programmes that are geared towards the attainment of the objectives of the National Economic Empowerment Policy.

3.5.4 Women and Gender Development Policy (2002)

Tanzania recognizes that gender inequality is a major obstacle to socio-economic and political development of its peoples. Studies have shown that gender inequality is one of the underlying causes of low productivity as it does, among other things, hamper the participation of at least half of the country's population. In recognition of this fact, the government of the United Republic of Tanzania has taken various measures to ensure equality of all its citizens and, in particular, gender equality and gender equity.

In this policy, the aim is to mainstream gender issues in all aspects of policy in planning, resources allocation and implementation. The government has enacted several significant pieces of legislation to support women's right to land tenure and inheritance and against gender-based violence. Tanzania has adopted four Beijing priority areas for its own National Platform for action:

i. Enhancement of women's legal capacity

ii. Economic empowerment of women

iii. Political empowerment of women

iv. Improvement of women's access to education and training

3.5.5 Community development policy (1996)

The government of Tanzania prepared the community development policy (URT,1996) to enable Tanzanians to bring about their own development by using locally available resources to improve production so that they may have increased income which will enable communities to build a better life through self-reliance. It acknowledges the approach of involving the community especially through groups as major way to eradicate poverty. Implementation of water soap making project in Dunda ward has also applied the same approach where by a community has formed a group of 30 abandoned women who decided working together for the purpose of improved livelihood.

3.6 Literature Review Summary

The literature indicates that many people living in rural areas are poor. The literature described poverty which affects the women living in rural areas. Empirical review shows that liquid soap making skills Project World Wide developing countries in particular benefited from soap makers in Kenya and Uganda. Liquid soap making project is said to be an instrument of sustainable development in communities. This is because water soap is used for improved livelihood and economic development across different countries depending on one's need.

The acceptable policies and planning are accessible if the implementers are to them for political support of varied projects regarding improved income activities such as marketing of soap making.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

The previous chapters have described the preparation of the project and the commencement of implementation of the water soap making skills project. The implementation began with the Community Needs Assessment conducted in Dunda ward for recognizing abandoned women needs which can provide income for livelihood, sustainable development and poverty reduction. In this chapter, all actions initiated and carried out will be discussed beginning from the needs assessment and need. Different persons participated in the implementation of the project including the MCED Student, Ward Executive officer, Community Development officer, as well as abandoned women community in Dunda ward who are the owners of the project.

4.2 Products and Outputs

4.2.1 Products

Water soap is a product that is more marketable since it is used everywhere in our community. Capturing this market requires skillful people. The current project intended to make water soap to raise the income of abandoned women in the sited area through sales.

4.2.2 Project Outputs

Project outputs are the direct immediate term results associated with a project (Krishnaswami, 2013). In other words, they are usually what the project has achieved in the short term. The following are the outputs of the implementation of

this project:-

i. 30 group members of WJK received training on Soap Making and packaging by September 2020.

ii. Conducive free Land identified and constructed for soap making by October 2020

iii. Procure soap materials by October 2020

iv. Relate soap makers with certain markets by 2020

Below is the summary of project objectives which show the outputs of the project.

Table 4.1: Project Objectives and Outputs

Objectives	Outputs	Activities
1.1 30 group members of WJK group received training on Soap Making and packaging by September 2020.	Out put1.1 CNA report	Activity1.1Conduct Community needs Assessment
		Activity 11..1 Write can report
	Out put1.1.2 Conducted Training on soap making	Activity1. 2.1.Budget preparation for training
		Activity 1.2.2 Planning and coordination of the training
	Output 1.3Total of 30 members trained	Activity 1.3 send the invitation to 30 members of WJK group
		Activity1. 3.1 Sending invitation to the trainer
Objective 2 Conducive free Land identified and constructed of soap making materials by October 2020	Output 2.1 Availability of contract documents for hired land by October 2020	Activity2 1. Consulting local government officer
	Output 2.2 Available land	Activity 2.2 Preparing Contract document/processing land lease Contract
	Output 2.3 Procurement of building materials	Activity2. 3. building materials to made a site
Objective 3 .Procure soap materials by October 2020	Output 3.1 materials procured	Activity3. 1 Budget allocation for soap materials
	Output 3.2 Received invoice from supplier	Activity3.2 Purchasing receiving receipt from supplier
		Activity 3. 3 Process of making soaps Activity 3. 4. 500 Liter of water soap made and 300 piece of soap made
Objective 4. Relate soap makers with reliable markets by 2020	Output 4.1 whole sale buyers contracted	Activity4. 1. Selling soap made 500liter of water soap and 300 piece of soap
	Output 4.2 Potential customer	Activity4 2. Market research

Source: Field Data (2020).

4.3 Project Planning

Project planning is part of project management which relates to the use of schedules such as Gantt charts to plan and subsequently report progress within the project environment (Harold, 2013). Project planning is the most important step towards project implementation. It involves a number of steps that enable smooth implementation of the project. These activities are identification of project activities which involves the sequential outlining of all the activities that will be conducted, the time they will be conducted and the person to be responsible in doing them (UNDP, 2018). In this project, there are methods which explain project objectives through their activities or works implemented, resources, such as human resources, land and capital which can make the staff pattern, inputs, plan and budget.

4.3.1 Project Implementation Plan

The project was executed by the Community Economic Development Student. However, it settled a separate project committee responsible for the day-to-day coordination and implementation of the project activities. The students were also responsible for planning, supervising, monitoring and reviewing all project activities. Implementation called for close collaboration with a wide range of partners such as buyers, sellers and input suppliers. This enhanced the opportunities for the realization of the broad goals and objectives of this project. Implementation plan are the documented steps you need to take to successfully achieve your implementation pursuits. They are usually made to support the strategic plan created by an organization. Implementation deals with tasks that need to be done for success of each project objectives.

Table 4.2: Project Implementation Plan

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Implementation Month 2020							Resource	Responsible Person
			Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1.0 30 members of WJK group received training on Soap Making and packaging by September 2020	1.1. CNA report	1.1.Conduct Community needs Assessment	▓	▓						Logistics and Stationery	CED Student and Group chair
		1.1.1. Write CNA report	▓	▓						Logistics and stationery	CED student
	1..2Training Conducted	1.2Budget preparation for training	▓	▓	▓					Budget	CED student and Group chair
		1.2.1Planning and coordination of the training	▓	▓	▓					Logistics and Stationery	CED Student and Group chair
	1.3. Total of 30 members trained	1.3 Activity 1 send the invitation to 30 members of WJK group on training		▓	▓					Logistics and Stationery	CED Student and Group chair
		1.3.1 Sending invitation to the trainer		▓	▓						CED student
		1.3.2Training done				▓				Logistics and Stationery	CED Student and Group chair
2.0 Conducive free Land identified and constructed of production place by October 2020	2.1 Availability of contract documents for hired land by October 2020	2.1. Consulting local government officer				▓	▓				Village chair, CED Student and Group chair
	2.2 Available land	2..2 Activity 2 Preparing Contract document/processing land lease Contract				▓	▓			Land laws	CED Student and Group chair
	2.3 Procure of building materials	2.3.building materials for made a site					▓			Building Materials	CED Student and Group chair

Objective	Output	Activity								Resources	Responsible
3.0 Procured materials by October 2020	3.1 materials procured	3.1.Budget allocation of soap making materials				▓	▓			Budget	CED Student and Group chair and treasure
	3.2 Received invoice from supplier	3.2. Purchasing receiving receipt from supplier					▓			Budget	CED Student and Group chair and treasure
		3.2.1. Process of making soaps					▓			Materials available	CED student and group members
		3.2.2. 500liter of water soap made and 300 piece of soap made					▓			Materials available	CED student and group member
4.0 Relate soap makers with certain markets by 2020	4.1 Whole sale buyers constracted	4.1.1 Selling soap made 500literof water soap made and 300piece of soaps made			▓	▓	▓			Budget	CED Student and Group chair and treasure
	.4.2 Potential customer	4.2. Market research			▓	▓	▓			Price quotes	CED Student and Group chair and treasure

Source: Researcher (2020

In order to ensure smooth implementation of the project, a work plan was prepared indicating different activities to be carried out, the required sources, time frame and person responsible for each project objectives. It involved different stakeholders and the host organization. Among the major economic activities in project implementation were securing community participation, coordination of activities as well as monitoring and evaluation. It involved abandoned women and community leaders. Monitoring was carried out to check whether the work could proceed according to the plan.

4.3.2 Project Logical Framework

Project logical frame work is an analysis tool which is used to plan, monitor and evaluate projects. It consists of vertical logic which shows the hierarchy of objectives known as narrative summary. It describes arrangement of objectives logically. It starts with goals followed by objectives, outputs and activities, (CED handbook). It is used to plan, monitor, and evaluate projects. This study has used a logic Matrix which consist a vertical logic which shows the hierarchy of objectives, objectives needs to achieve goal, expected output, objectives realization and activities to be done to realize the outputs.

TABLE 4.1: Logical Frame work of the Project

Hierarchy of objectives	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of Verification	Assumption
Goal	Improved livelihood through water soap making project by abandoned women in dunda ward	Number of abandoned included in the study	Attendance report	The project is uphold by Ward executive authorities
Outcome	Improved livelihood of abandoned women in the community	Amount of money earned by the abandoned women community	Researcher and auditing monthly and annually sales report in the project	The abandoned women are desiring to participant in water soap making
Output	1.1 30 members of WJK group received training on Soap Making and packaging by September 2020	30 members of group attended on soap making	Attendance list and report	Accessibility to the trainers and facilities
	1.2 Conducive free land identified and constructed of production place by October 2020	Contract produced and lease document	Observation report through field visit	Available land surveyor
	1.3. Procured soap materials by the October 2020	Equipment purchased	List of soaps	Procurement will made as planned
	1.4. Relate soap makers with certain markets by the year 2020	Whole sale buyers will be contracted	Number of buyers	Partnership development to the study
Activities	1.1. Conduct Community Needs Assessment	Number of needs determined and ranked	Community needs assessment report	Annually time for conducting the CNA
	1.1.1 Write CNA report	CNA report	CNA report	Time for write CNA report
	1.2 Budget preparation for training	30 members received training	Attendance sheet and Training report	Availability of Member of group for training and willingness and to attend the training
	1.2.1 Planning and coordination of the training	Number of soap making training are selecting	Training reports	Availability of member of group for training and trainers to attend the training

1..3 Sending the invitation to 30 members of WJK	Conduct the training	Group of members received training	Availability of resources
1.3.1. Sending invitation to the trainer	To training group members	Total of 30 members trained	Skill and knowledge obtained
1.3.2 Training done	Total of 30 members of WJK received training	Training report	Training report
2.1Consulting Ward Executive officer	Identified land owned by village	Field visit report	High cost of land lease
.2.2. Preparing Contract document / processing land lease contract	Document and contract drafted by lawyer	Contract drafted	Land conflict from other villagers
.2.3. building materials for made a site	Received price quotes from different supplier	Price quotes and LPO	price of supplies
3.1 Budget allocation of soap making materials	Amount of funds mobilized	List of contributors and amount contributed	Willingness of stakeholders to contribute
3.2. Purchasing receiving receipt from supplier	Received invoice from supplier	Received invoice	Keep the record
.3.3 Process of making soaps	List of materials of soaps purchase	Materials of soaps purchased	Procurement will have made as planned
3.4. 500 liter of water soap made and 300 piece of soap made	sales	Potential market	Potential market
.4.1 Market research	Number of potential customers	Number of Buyers	Markets plan prepared
.4.2 sell soaps	number of soaps made sold	Sales record	Market attainable

4.3.3 Project Inputs

Project Input refers to all physical and non-physical assets that are used as the basis for adding value to a given project and contributing to achieving project goals and objectives (Ngailo, 2010). It may take a variety of forms, from energy, process, technology and the like to requirements, guidelines, and capital. Project input is transformed into certain output throughout the project life-cycle.

Table 4.4: Project Inputs

Input	Details	Quantity	Estimated total Cost
Human resources	MCED student	1	20000
	Trainers	2	30000
	Abandoned Women	30	160000
	Ward Executive Leaders	4	50000
Material resources	Water	-	12000
	Pipe	3	42000
	Bucket	15	75000
	Large stick	3	30000
	Gallon	120	84000
	Large dish	3	60000
	Large Cup	3	6000
	Groves	30	90000
	Mask	30	90000
	Sulphonic Acid	6	48000
	Slec	6	42000
	Soda ash	6	6000
	Perfume	6	18000
	Salt	6	12000
	Colors	6	18000
	Booster	6	3000
	Glycerin	1	9000
	Brand	120	24000
	Transportation	-	30000
	Ream Papers	1	10000
Total			**939,000**
GENERAL TOTAL			**939,000**

Source: Designed by the researcher (2020)

The implementation of the water soap making required human resources such as MCED students, abandoned community, Ward Executive leaders and material resources which are Water, Sulphonic Acid, Slec, Soda ash light, Glycerin, Colors, Perfume and Salt. The human resource was implementers of the business. It is

concerned with creativity in designing, placement of all materials and finding customers. Ward Executive office was responsible to find customers and markets for the product (as input in Table 4.4.)

4.3.4 Staffing Pattern

In water soap making skills project, abandoned women were self-employed people at least in the starting. The Ward executive played the role of supervising the project implementation. The organizations of the management are paste to the group of abandoned women and financial management is to be fulfilled by members of WEO office.

Table 4.5: Staffing Pattern

S/N	Category	Responsibility
1	Ward executive Officer/ Community leaders	- Capacity of all project work - Recording, transactions, collecting and recording member's contributions - Keeping records, controlling, planning, organizing and fundraising - Suggest, supporting and supervising
2	MCED student	- Supervise implementation of the project
3	Abandoned Women	- Making water soap for sell - Project Owners/ Beneficiaries

Source: Designed by researcher (2020)

4.3.5 Project Budget

The project budget was Tsh 1281000 that was preparation from benefactor including the Dunda ward executive officer, community development officer, CED student and Beneficiaries . Evaluation of the project costs was done in cooperate between MCED Student , Community leaders, Community development officer and beneficiaries . Estimation of project costs was done in collaboration between MCED student, community leaders, community development officer and beneficiaries. The developed project budget is indicated in Table 4.3.5.

Table 4.6: Project Budget

Objective	Output	Activities	Resources needed	Quantity	Unit price	Total Tsh.
1 30 members of WJK received training on Soap Making and packaging by September 2020	1.1 CNA report	1.1Conduct Community Needs Assessment	HR	1	15000	15000
	1..2Training conducted	1.2 Budget preparation for training	HR	1	17000	17000
	1.3 Total of 30 members trained	1 .3 Planning and coordination of the training	Place of meeting	1	15000	15000
2 Conducive free land identified and constructed as production place by October 2020	2.1Availability of contract document for hired land by October 2020	2.1.1 Consulting Ward executive officer	HR	-	12000	12000
	2.2. Available land	2.2. Preparing Contract document processing land lease contract	HR	1	15000	15000
	2.3 Procurement of building materials	2.3. building materials made a site	HR	3	70000	210000
3.0 Procured soap materials by the October 2020	3.1 materials procured	1 Budget allocation of procure materials	Water	300	-	-
	3.2 Received invoice from supplier	3.2.Purchasing received receipt from supplier	Pipe	3	14000	42000
			Bucket	15	5000	75000
			Large stick	3	10000	30000
		3.3Process of making soap	Gallon	120	700	84000
			Large dish	3	20000	60000
			Large Cup	3	2000	6000
		3.4 500 liter of water soap made and 300 piece of soaps made	Groves	30	3000	90000
			Mask	30	3000	90000
			Sulphonic Acid	6	8000	48000
			Slec	6	7000	42000
			Soda ash	6	6000	36000
			Perfume	6	3000	18000
			Salt	6	5000	30000
			Colors	6	3000	18000
			Booster	6	5000	30000
			Brand	120	2000	24000
			HR	3	6000	18000
			HR	3	6000	18000
			Ream papers	1	10000	10000
4. Relate soap makers with certain markets by the year 2020	4.1 Whole sale buyers constracted	.1.Selling soap made 500liter of water soap and 300 piece of soap	HR	4	12000	48000
	4.2 Potential customer	.2. Market research	HR	4	12000	48000
			Transport	-	-	150,000
Grand Total						**1,281,000**

Source: Designed by researcher (2020)

4.4 Project Implementation

The water soap making which started after prioritization of abandoned women needs was implemented with the help of Dunda ward Executive Office. The MCED student enabled in finding the trainers. However, some of abandoned women had the skills to making water soaps and train every one within the group. Therefore, this section shows how the implementation process was undertaken and all the activities done in relation to all the recourses employed to ensure timely implementation and success of the project.

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

The project implementation was the role of MCED student, target group and other Stakeholders to ensure that project activities are efficiently implemented. The implementation begun by July 2020 as it can be seen in the project plan which followed arranged order that resulted into success. The implementation was done in a participatory way involving various stakeholders. It was divided into four-dimension objectives as seen below.

Table 4.7: Actual Project Implementation Report

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Means Verification	Comments
1.3 **Objective 1** 30 members of on Soap Making and packaging by September 2020	Output 1.1 CN A Report	Activity 1. Conduct community needs assessment	Community needs assessment successful	Conduct by MCED Student
		Activity 1.1 Write CNA report	CNA report Successful	MCED student
	Output 1.2 Conducted Training on soap making	Activity 2.Budget preparation for training	Training successful conducted	MCED student and host organization
		Activity 3. Planning and coordination of the soap making training	Training successful conducted	MCED student , Abandoned women and Host organization
	Output 1.3 Total of 30 members trained	Activity 1 send the invitation to 30 members of WJK group	Invitation successful received and all participants attended	MCED student and Abandoned women
		Activity 2 Sending invitation to trainer	Trainer officer attended	MCED student and Abandoned women
Objective 2: Conducive free Land identified and constructed site for soap making by October 2020	Output 2.1 Availability of contract documents for hired land by October 2020	Activity 1. Consulting local government officer	Land obtained	MCED Student, Abandoned women and Hosr organization
	Output 2.2 Available land	Activity 2 Preparing Contract document/processing land lease Contract	Land obtained	Site obtained
	Output 2.3 Procure building materials available	Activity 3. Building of materials to made a site	Material procured and site constructed	MCED Student and Abandoned Women
Objective 3 Procured soap materials by the October 2020	Output:3.1 Materials procured	Activity 1 Budget allocation	Fund acquired	MCED Student and Abandoned women
	Output 3.2 Received invoice from supplier	Activity 2 Purchasing of the required materials	Activity report	MCED Student and Abandoned women
		Activity 3. Process of making soaps	Activity report	MCED Student , Abandoned women and Trainer
		Activity 4. 500 liter of water soaps made and 300 piece of soaps made	Activity report	Materials Available
Objective 4. Relate soap makers with certain markets by the year 2020	Output 4 .1 Whole sale buyers contracted	Activity 1 Selling soaps made 500 Liter of water soap and 300 piece of soap	Selecting a company to sell soaps	MCED Student and Abandoned women
	Output: 4.2 Potential Customer	Activity 2. marketing research	successful marketed	MCED Student and Abandoned women

Source: Field Data (2020)

The project started through the tasks in order to choose one preference need for abandoned women. This need was implemented by The MCED student to improved livelihood. This was conducted through observation, interview and focus group discussion and it involved ward executive officer and abandoned women. The aim was to get the project which could enable to improve livelihood. Through focus group discussion, interview, and house hold survey, it was found out that most abandoned women were not economically viable and lived in a difficult and poor environment.

The community needs assessment directs through MCED Student broadened the needs of abandoned women to improve the livelihood. However, the MCED Student used direct literature review to find out the same project implemented in Uganda and Kenya. They both aimed to find out the outcome of the priority for abandoned women to identify project which could improve the livelihood of abandoned women. However, the challenge meeting the goals through implementation is low capital, lack of resources, lack of suitable market.

4.4.2 Training

Training on how to make liquid soap was conducted very successfully. The trainers were two abandoned women skilled in soap making amongst the group. There was also one trainer from SIDO factory invited by MCED student. This training aimed to improve livelihood of abandoned women through training on soap making and how to get market, make the contribution to the development of the respondents and hence to the achievement of its aims and objectives. The training was participatory in nature. It was conducted in form of practical, lecture, questions and answers.

training manual book was prepared to improve quality of the tasks. Trainees used the manuals for reviewing the subject after training. This manual helped the trainees concentrate on and partake in the training during the training session. Table 4.8. shows the list of the trainees, as well as Figure 4.1which shows the picture of the production training process.

4.4.2 Soap Production

Soap production was done by group members and MCED student after materials purchase. The cost production of this project total was incurred to a produce a specific quantity of a product, cost per unit in this project derived from the variable costs; and fixed costs incurred by a production process and divided by the number of units which produced. Profit margin in this business made money through the project by dividing income by revenues. Marketing plan was prepared to reach the targeted audience and to track the marketing strategies over a period of time and eventually to sell more products. This project had a vision of operational loans and save project in the coming time. However, the financial sustainability of this project relied on selling soaps.

4.4.3 Packaging

Liquid soap making was followed by packaging. We started with 500 packaging of liquid soap in the gallon which was safe and free from damage and ready for sale. (see Figure 4.3. and Figure 4.3.1)

4.4.4 Registration of the Group

The registration requirements were sent to the ward office whereby the certificate was not yet released. The follow-up was made by the chair of the group and the

ward leadership ensured us maximum cooperation on the issue of registration. Below is the copy of the letter sent to the ward level for group registration by the name WJK (Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa).

4.4.5 The Production Site

One member in the group surrendered one hectare of land for the project. It is one-hectare land that will be used for group production. At first, members conversed on how to get land to run the project. The negotiation ended up when one member volunteered to offer own land freely. This was done by sending a letter to the owner.

4.4.6 The Production of 300 Pieces of Soap

At the beginning of the process, the group produced 300 pieces of soap. The price for one item was Tshs 600/= which is the normal price in the Tanzanian. To succeed, the project relied on being able to make profit for both products and services provided in the business. Profit margin in this project was a measure of profitability. The cost per unit is a valuable calculation to make sure the costs are lower than what a unit sells. Below is the sample of the soap in 300 pieces

4.4.7 Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Table 4.9: Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Implementation Month, 2020						
			Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Des
Objective 1: 30 members of WJK group received training on Soap by September 2020	Output 1.1 CNA report	.Activity 1.1.Conduct community needs assessment	X	X					
	Output 1.2. Conducted Training on liquid soap production	Activity 1.2. Budget preparation for training		X	X	X			
		Activity 2. Planning and coordination of the training		X	X	X			
	Output 1.2 Total of 30 members trained on liquid soap production	Activity 1 send the invitation to 30 members of WJK group for training purpose		X	X	X			
		Activity 2 Sending invitation to a trainer/facilitator		X	X	X			
Objective 2 Conducive free Land identified and construction made for production site by October 2020	Output 2.1 Availability of contract documents for hired land/letter for acquisition from group members by October 2020	Activity 1. Consulting local government officer, for verification of the land		X	X	X			
	Output 2.2 Available land	Activity 2 Preparing Contract document/processing land lease Contract		X	X	X	X		
	Output 2.3 letter for free land available	Activity 3. Procurement of building materials					X		
Objective 3: Procure soap making materials by October 2020	Output 3.1 Materials procured	Activity3. 1: Budget allocation for soap making materials			X	X	X		
	Output 3.2 Received invoice from supplier	Activity3. 2. Purchasing receiving receipt from supplier					X		
		Activity 3.3 Process of making soaps					X		
		Activity3. 4. 500liter of water soap made and 300 piece of soap made					X		
Objective 4. Relate soap makers with reliable markets by 2020	Output 4.1 Whole sale buyers constracted	Activity 1. Selling soaps made 500liter of water soap and 300piece of soap made			X	X	X	X	X
	Output 4.2 Potential customer	Activity 2: Market research			X	X			

Source: Field Data (2020)

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces participatory monitoring, monitoring information systems, participatory monitoring methods and participatory plan. It also includes participatory evaluation plan, performance indicator, participatory evaluation methods, project evaluation summary and project sustainability. This chapter provides the basics to apply for project existence. The followings are the necessary explanation of each part.

Participatory planning is a paradigm that emphasizes involving the entire community in the strategic and management processes of project planning; or, at community-level planning processes, urban or rural. It is often considered as part of community development. Participatory planning aims to harmonize views among all of its participants as well as prevent conflict between opposing parties. the use of participatory planning helped the marginalized groups abandoned women to have an opportunity to participate in the planning process. Participatory Monitoring is the systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that has been chosen and recorded by insiders with the help of outsiders. The main purpose of using Participatory Monitoring is that it provides information during the life of the project so that adjustments and/or modifications can be made, if necessary.

Project evaluation is a systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project. The aim is to determine the relevance and level of achievement of

project objectives, development effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. In this project evaluation method has also fed lessons learned into the decision-making process of the project stakeholders and the community that hosted the group activities. Project Sustainability is the ability of an organization to continue its mission or program far into the future. All projects have to end eventually, but the project impact should continue. A project or organization can be sustainable in three main categories: organizational, financial, and community sustainability.

Thus, monitoring and evaluation helps to gather information needed to keep the project on schedule and predict problems as well as formulate solutions, measure progress and evaluate program success. The only section that exposes the operation and existence of the project activities. Participatory monitoring and evaluation is an action of involving all stakeholders of the project from the beginning to the expected closure of the project while the impact is being monitored. By so doing the participants were able to discuss matters arising in the process of project implementation. There is no way project can be successful unless members, the community and stakeholders in general come together and mainstream the activities of the project.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

Participatory development came as a reaction to the failure to involve the would-be beneficiaries of development in the process (Chambers, 2014). Participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach is important in directing the locals of a community in making decisions. It enhances effective interventions to be adopted to assist in addressing emerging issues that are likely to arise in process of carrying out

project implementation (Kananura, 2017). The WJK Group, CED student and the Host organization, Dunda Ward leaders as well as experts and community members were all together involved in this process different methods.

The process was done by reviewing the objectives and activities. The project long-term and immediate objectives and the activities chosen to meet these objectives were reviewed at this meeting. The review reasons for evaluation was also monitored, the community economic development student explained the reasons for evaluation and the requirements for the project to be sustainable. The process started by developing evaluation questions. The facilitator wrote the evaluation questions on large sheets of paper or a blackboard. The group agreed on each question.

Group members decided on the people to do the evaluation. WJK group was considered a larger group whereby the meeting decided on the one to do evaluation and the one to know the results. The groups decided that only the beneficiaries see the results of the evaluation. The identification of direct and indirect indicators was practiced by the members of the group. Taking the evaluation questions that were generated in the first meeting, direct and indirect indicators are chosen for evaluation questions and the identification of the information sources for evaluation questions. For each evaluation question and indicator that is chosen, the evaluation team identifies where information is available, or if it is not available, how it will be obtained (Kananura, 2017).

Not only that but also there were the determination of the skills and labor that are required to obtain information. The assistance of people with specific skills such as

interview, mathematics, art and or drama, as well as a certain amount of labor (time) was required and the determination when information gathering and analysis can be done. It is important to assure that information will be gathered and analyzed within the time frame that is given to the evaluation team so that the results can reach decision makers on time. The timing of the evaluations must take into account factors.

The group made determination of who will gather information. When the specific dates, the required time and skills are known, the tasks can be delegated to individuals or small working groups. Then the analysis and presentation of results were made clearly to the stakeholders. The direct involvement of the group through their provision of labor ensured that the challenges and all the problems facing the project were dealt with as soon as possible. Therefore, participatory monitoring is very important when it comes to recording the progress for evaluation.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

It is a system designed to collect and report information on a project and project activities (Frankel, 2017). Project monitoring is an important component of the project management cycle. It is one of the key ingredients in the success of the project. It must be included during the project initiation phase. Therefore, it is not a onetime affair; it must be carried out continuously at different phases of the project. The researcher was able to design an Efficient Plan for Monitoring as designing an effective plan is the most important activity in the project monitoring process. Group members identified the key areas in the project life that need continuous attention. After identifying the key areas, project leaders set the targets that need to be

achieved. Project leaders also took a note that, they cannot commit to a target which is difficult to attain. The MCED student insisted the group members to have focus on the efficiency of their team and quality of the output.

In designing Effective Report Management Mechanism, Project leaders were told to conduct meetings with the team members on a regular basis, either formal or informal. They have to ensure that these meetings take place at regular time intervals. Doing this, project leaders would have a clear picture about the project progress, and also help them in identifying the problems that might hamper the progress or speed of the production process, and give them time to plan accordingly. They also have to keep an eye on the budget, and if they feel that the project might exceed the budget allocated, they have to pass this information to the top-level management. The project leaders must also ensure that the team is performing in accordance with the specified deadline of the project.

There was a part of the Recommendations for Project Improvement. This is one of the important activities in project monitoring during the project evaluation. The project leader has to design a report management mechanism that effectively passes the information among the team members, top tier management, and other people linked to the project process. This is important because the project leaders get feedback and advices from the top-level management teams which will give him/her better ideas for the project monitoring process.

Finally, ensuring guidelines and recommendations are followed accordingly, project managers must also ensure that the team is working according to the guidelines

given by the client and also must see that the recommendations made by the top tier management team are implemented by the production team. Project managers or leaders also made use of technology for tracking the performance of their team members and gave recognition to the top performers in the team in future times.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

Participatory monitoring & evaluation (PM&E) is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring or evaluating a particular project, program or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions (World Bank Report, 2010).

5.2.2.1 Key Informants Interview

Key informant interview was prepared to answer questions that helped to guide the existence of the project activities in the community. The Community Economic Development Student gathered information through key informants including extension staffs of WJK group members, and agreed to measure to what extent the project is going to operate.

5.2.2.2 Observation

Observation, as the name implies, is a way of collecting data through observing. Observation data collection method is classified as a participatory study, because the researcher has to immerse herself in the setting where her respondents are, while taking notes and or recording. Observation is the active acquisition of information from a primary source (Kothari 2014). The Community Economic

Development Student in collaboration with WJK members took note when the activities were being conducted.

5.2.2.3 Documentation

Documentation is the evidence provided for information and ideas borrowed from others. That evidence includes both primary sources and secondary sources. This tool was used to collect information mainly on the budget and all the other recourses employed for project implementation. This process was used to collect information of the project operations and the obstacles encountered during the project implementation and activities operation on day-to-day basis such as books, cash accounts and purchase.

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Table 5.1: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	WANAWAKE JESHI KUBWA WATER SOAP MAKING PROJECT				
			Performance indicator	Data Source	Methods Tools	Person Responsible	Time Frame (2020)
Objective 1: 30 members of WJK group received soap making training by September 2020	Output 1.1 CNA report	Activity1.Conduct community needs Assessment	Community needs describe	Community needs assessment report	Questionnaire ,Interview, Focus group discussion, observations method	CED student,	June 2020
	Output 1.2 Conducted Training on soap making	Activity 1.2.Budget preparation for training	Approved budget documented	Approved letter/email	Documentation	Treasure &Chair leader	September 2020
		Activity1. 2.1. Planning and coordination of the training	Identified participant list	Participant list	Documentation	Treasure &Chair leader	September 2020
	Output 1.3 Total of 30 members trained	Activity 1.3 send the invitation to 30 members of WJK group	Signed letter and Confirmed letter	Dispatch/signed letter	Observation and Documentation	Chair leader and CED student	September 2020
		Activity1.4 Sending invitation to the trainer.	Signed letter and Confirmed letter	Dispatch/signed letter	Observation and Documentation	Chair leader and CED student	September 2020
Objective 2 Conducive free Land identified and constructed of	Output 2.1 Availability of contract documents for	Activity 1. Consulting local government officer	Meeting minutes with Local Government officer	Minutes report	Documentation	Chair leader and CED student	October 2020

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	WANAWAKE JESHI KUBWA WATER SOAP MAKING PROJECT				
			Performance indicator	Data Source	Methods Tools	Person Responsible	Time Frame (2020)
production materials by October 2020	hired land by October 2020						
	Output 2.2 Available land	Activity 2 Preparing Contract document/processing land lease Contract	Signed Contract Received letter of offer	Contact available	Documentation and /observation	Chair leader and CED student	October 2020
	Output 2.3 production site available	Activity 3. Procurement of building materials	Invoice collected	Procurement meeting minutes	Documentation and /observation	Treasure and procurement committee	October 2020
Objective 3 Procured soap materials by October 2020	Output 3.1 Materials procured	Activity 1: Budget allocation for soap making material	Invoice collected	Procurement meeting minutes	Documentation and /observation	Treasure and procurement committee	September 2020
		Activity 2: Collection of the Receipt	Collection of the receipt	Procurement minutes		Treasure and procurement committee	October 2020
Objective 4. Relate soap makers With certain markets 2020	Output 4.1 whole sale buyers c	Activity 1. Selling soap made 500liter and 300 piece of soap made	Approved budget documented	Approved letter/email	Documentation	Treasure	October 2020
	Output 4.2 Potential customer	Activity 2. Market research	Invoice collected from different company	Procurement meeting minutes	Documentation and /observation	CED student and beneficiaries	October 2020

Source: Researcher (2020)

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Participatory evaluation is an approach that involves the stakeholders of a programme or project in the evaluation process. This involvement can occur at every stage of the evaluation process, from the evaluation design to the data collection and analysis and the reporting of the project activities. The evaluation started with recruiting and training a stakeholder evaluation team, naming and framing the problem then developing a theory of practice to guide the process of the work.

Not only that but also the experts were asking the right evaluation questions, collecting informationn, aanalysing information and using the information to celebrate and adjust the work. Participatory evaluation provided a better perspective on both the initial needs of the project's beneficiaries and its ultimate effects. The project aim worked in the right direction, to correctly determine whether the project is effective or not, and to understand how to change it work better because stakeholders, including the project beneficiaries are involved from the beginning in determining what needs to be evaluated and why not to mention what the focus of the project needs.

The method helped the group to get the information that was crucial to the development of the project. For example, when project direction and evaluation depend, at least in part, on information from people in the community, that information will often be more forthcoming if it is asked for by someone familiar. Community people interviewing their friends and neighbors, may get information that an outside person wouldn't be offered. This is the way this method was applied. Those implementing the project and those directly affected by it were capable of

sorting out the effective from the ineffective. Beneficiaries were able to explain exactly why they didn't respond to a particular technique or approach, thus giving you a better chance to adjust it properly. The method resulted in a more effective project. Deepa (2013) defines participatory monitoring and evaluation as a process of collaborative-problem solving through the generation and use of knowledge.

Participatory evaluation of this project took six months and involved all the stakeholders of the project. The assistance from the Community Economic Development student and members of the Community Based Organization created a baseline to ensure easy evaluation of the project after implementation for twelve months.

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

Performance indicators (PIs) refer to a set of quantifiable measurements used to gauge a company's overall long-term performance. Performance indicators specifically help determine a company's strategic, financial, and operational achievements, especially compared to those of other businesses within the same sector (Scholars, 2014). This project can be evaluated using qualitative and quantitative indicator based on the project's objectives and the activities of the project that were implemented.

5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

A participatory evaluation actively involves key stakeholders, especially the intended beneficiaries of a project or programme, in the design and implementation

of the evaluation. Participatory evaluations are carried out for many different reasons (Action Aid, 2016). It may be carried out to enable beneficiaries to better analyse their own situation, and take steps to improve it. When carried out for this purpose, a participatory evaluation is designed to empower beneficiaries. Participatory evaluation is an approach that involves the stakeholders of a programme or policy in the evaluation process. For not all the members of the group were involved in the implementation of this project, evaluation was done in a participatory way involving all the stakeholders of the project. The participatory way involved Masters Community Economic Development student, Leaders of the group and Community Based Organization members.

5.3.2.1 Key Informant Interview

Key informant interview is a qualitative, in-depth interview of 15 to 35 people selected for their first-hand knowledge about a topic of interest. The interviews in this sense were loosely structured, relying on a list of issues to be discussed. Key informant interviews were conducted as conversation among acquaintances, allowing a free flow of ideas and information.

Interviewers frame questions were spontaneous, probed for information and notes were taken. This method was useful in all phases of development activities which included identification, planning, implementation, and evaluation. For example, it provided information on the setting for a planned activity that might influence project design. In the operation of the project key informants were WJK members, Community Economic Development Student, Village Executive Officer, Facilitator /trainer. Observation was used to examine the information collected during

workshop, Focus Group Discussion, and Key Informant Interview as the methods of data Collection.

5.3.2.2 Focus Group Discussion

A focus group is a gathering of stakeholders who are selected to participate in a planned discussion intended to uncover perceptions about a particular topic in a non-threatening environment. The use of focus group discussion helped the researcher to obtain information about personal and group opinions. Members of the group were provided with opportunity to ask follow-up questions and time and money were saved when compared to the cost of individual interviews. The following steps were followed: defining the purpose, clarification of the purpose of the focus group and defining the expected outcomes.

5.3.3 Project Evaluation Summary

Table 5.2: Project Evaluation Summary

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Performance indicator	Expected Output	Actual Output
Objective 1: 30 members of WJK group received soap making training by September 2020	Output 1.1 CNAreport	Activity 1. Conduct community needs assessment	CNA report	Community needs describe	Community needs describe
		Activity 2. Planning and coordination of training	Identified participant list	Training conducted	30members received training.
	Output 1.2 Total of 30 members trained	Activity 1. Send the invitation to 30 members of WJK group	Signed letter and Confirmed letter	Received 30 names of participants from WJK group	30 participants attended
		Activity 2 Sending invitation to the trainer	Signed letter and Confirmed letter	Received name of the trainer	Training conducted by women entrepreneurship
Objective 2 Conducive free Land identified and constructed as a production site by October 2020	Output 2.1 Availability of contract documents for hired land by October 2020	Activity 1. Consulting local government officer	Meeting minutes with Local Government officer	Secure land available	Secure land available
	Output 2.2 Available land	Activity 2 Preparing Contract document/processing land lease Contract	Signed Contract	Contact available	Signed contract by both parties
	Output 2.3 construction materials available	Activity 3. Procurement of building materials	Invoice collected	Building material purchased	Production site constructed
Objective 3 Procured soap materials by October 2020	Output 3.1 Materials procured	Activity 1 Budget allocation for soap making materials	Money collected	Money collected	Money requested and transferred for procurement
	Output 3.2 Received invoice from supplier Output 3.3 Process of making soaps	Activity 2 procured materials Activity 3. 500liter of soaps made and 300 piece of soap made	Purchase receipt Quantity soap made	Purchase Receipts and delivery note from sel ected company Quantity soap made	Received materials Quantity soap made
Objective 4. Relate soap makers wuth certain market by 2020	Output 4.Whole sale buyers contracted	Activity 1. Selling soap made 500liter of water soaps and 300 piece of soap	Amount of soap sell	Selling soap made 500liter of water soap and 300 pieces of soap	Selling soap made 500liter of water soap and 300 piece of soap
	Output 4.2 Potential customer	Activity 2 Market research	Market research	Market research	Market research

Source: Field Data (2020)

5.4 Project Sustainability

Project sustainability is the situation whereby project stakeholders determine project relevance, acceptability, political expediency, viability and adaptability. Other factors such as financial analysis, risk analysis, communication and network determination, operational plan, training, human resource development and capacity building, environmental and community analysis all help to determine the sustainability of projects. Funding requirement have to be analyzed and evaluated to determine whether the project is franchise, independent, cooperative, joint venture, Non-Governmental and or Governmental organization (Mugume, 2014). The project was mainly supported by the members of the group.

5.4.1 Financial Sustainability

Financial sustainability is understood as the ability of public administrations to continue now and in the future current policies without causing the debt to rise continuously (Mugure, 2016). The project was implemented by 30 members of WJK group who obtained funds from soap sales used to run project and fixed used in develop project operations.

5.4.2 Political Sustainability

Through literature review, it was discovered that the current policy acknowledges the important role women play in their communities especially in terms of their contribution to labour geared more towards small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development than entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is identified as a means to address sustainable development challenges (notably unemployment and poverty) and expand opportunities for socially disadvantaged groups especially women

(Daniel, 2016).

Existing policy is essentially "context neutral" and hence relatively ineffective. The gender focus is lacking and there is a failure to take account of the specific context in which Tanzanian women entrepreneurs have to operate. There is a need for policies designed to support women's entrepreneurship to be formalized and contextualized in their specific geographical and cultural setting. The "institutional pillars" framework allows us to identify areas where contextualization of women's entrepreneurship policies could be enhanced.

5.4.3 Environment Sustainability

Environmental sustainability is defined as responsible interaction with the environment to avoid depletion or degradation of natural resources and allow for long-term environmental quality. The practice of environmental sustainability for this project helps to ensure that the needs of today's population are met without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their needs (Daniel, 2016). This project was implemented by considering the impacts of the project to the environment; example, all the packages and the production site of the project is environmentally friendly.

5.4.4 Institutional Sustainability

Institutional sustainability is used in this project to mean the ability of institutions, under particular conditions, to continue guiding actors to achieve desirable goals. It refers to the activities of a particular institution related to the facilitation of decision making and implementation of sustainability policies (Scanes, 2017).

Source: Researcher gate (2020)

The group to its setting will ensure the institutional sustainability by enhancing justice, democracy, rule of law, environmental imperative and care (Daniel, 2016).

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The conclusion and recommendation of this chapter has been obtained from previous chapters including the Community needs assessment, Problem identification, Literature review, Project implementation and Project monitoring and evaluation. This chapter is a summary of all chapters.

6.2 Conclusion

The project started with the Community Needs Assessmsnt conducted at Dunda Ward in Bagamoyo District Council. Community Needs Assessment is a type of study or a systematic procedure carried out as initial steps with the purpose of determining needs or gaps examining their nature and causes and developing future action or priorities. CNA focused on identification of opportunities among abandoned women in Dunda ward that can be used as alternative to poverty reduction, increase the livelihood of the community and women empowerment at large. CNA was carried in a participatory manner. Participatory Needs Assessment is an approach that engages communities in every aspect of the assessment. For example, it is used in the identification of opportunities for addressing or meeting identified community needs and in working out actions required to address their needs.

In this regard, soap making for improved income to abandoned women came out as a result of CNA study with the purpose of improving community economic development through selling of soap to potential customers such as households,

individuals, restaurants, hotel and other customers for various purposes. The objectives of CNA were to identify the needs of abandoned women for development in Dunda community, to come up with project to improve income in Dunda. This was basically possible through data collection from abandoned women.

This study used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected using Key informant interviews, Questionnaire, FGD, Interview method and Observation. On other side, secondary data was collected through the review of relevant documents including meeting minutes and other documents. In addition, community needs assessment focused on personnel particulars. The numbers of abandoned women sought in the research involved age, number of households, education level, occupation and major source of income of the respondents. These data were analyzed depending on how they could influence the standard to which the respondents are knowledgeable about the variables which were involved in the study. In problem identification, the feminization of poverty or the growing number of women in poverty has been ongoing for the past four decade. It means that the proportion of women in the world who suffer from poverty keeps growing and that it is becoming a problem that affects more women than men in our society today.

The project description: the project is called as "Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa group" who make water soaps in Dunda ward Bagamoyo District. This project was located in Dunda ward in the neighborhood of Indian Ocean, primary court, Bagamoyo District council, Museum castle, and Dunda bar. The project has partnered with Ward Executive officer- the host organization, Social welfare and Community Development unit to assist each other in the project purpose of raising income of the

abandoned women group.

The project involved 30 members of WJK group who received training on soap making by September 2020. Conducive free land was identified and the construction of water soap making was done by October 2020. Procurement of soap making materials was in September but realized in October 2020. Relating soap makers with reliable markets was done in 2020. Empirical literature indicates liquid soap making skills project done worldwide and in developing countries like Kenya and Uganda. It highlights the benefits of soap making projects especially for marginalized groups. They argue that liquid/water soap making project can be instrument of sustainable development in communities. This is because water soaps are used for improved livelihood and economic development across different countries depending on one's need. The objectives of improved livelihood of abandoned women group in Dunda ward, to identify challenges facing Dunda Community,

6.3 Recommendations

Due to the importance of this project as far as the improved income of abandoned women is concerned, I recommend that group members should be in touch with the Ward Executive officer to assist them in time of need. It is recommendable that communities/groups/individuals start up farming process to rise their living standard and economic growth of their respectively community. Again, in order to engage/promote soap making projects, communities and government should develop a policy which ensures that projects are adequately considered through the participatory approach.

Stakeholders and other members of the community should be involved in setting project priorities in all stages of the project development. Implementation of the project should be done jointly as it was for this project which including the MCED Student, Ward Executive officer, Community Development officer, as well as Abandoned women community in Dunda ward who are the owner of the project. Project logical frame is used to plan, monitor and evaluate projects.

This study has used a logic matrix which consists a vertical logic which shows the hierarchy of objectives, objectives needs to achieve goal, expected output, objectives realization and activities to be done to realize the outputs. Project inputs include human resources, material resources, also staff pattern including Ward executive officer, MCED student, Abandoned Women. however project budget the sources of funds where supported by ward executive community development and other individual members dedication to help Abandoned women .

The WJK Group, CED student and the Host organization Dunda ward leaders as well as experts and community members this process was carried out by using different methods. Monitoring information system after identifying the key areas, project leads set the targets that need to be achieved .Project leads also took a note that , they cannot commit to a target which is difficult to attain. MCED student insisted the group members to have focus on the efficiency of their team and quality of the output. Project sustainability is the situations where by project stakeholders determine project relevance, acceptability, political expediency, viability and adaptability. Other factors such as financial analysis, risk analysis, communication and network determination, operational plan, training , human resource development

and capacity building, environmental and community analysis all help to determine the sustainability of projects.

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APPENDICIES

Description of the demographic characteristics of Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa community

1.Part A: Respondents' Profile

    a) Age: Between 18 – 25 years

    b) Between 26 - 40 years

    c) Between 40 – 59 years Above 60 years

2.   How many people depend on you for a living?

    a) 1-5

    b) 6 – 10

    c) More than 10

Put a tick (v) at the row showing your level of education

Level of Education	Put a tick (v) at the row of appropriate level of education
Below STD seven	
STD seven	
Form two drop out	
Form four	

3.Fill the table below on your marital status by putting a tick (v) in the relevant place

Marital status	Put a tick (v) in the relevant place of your marital status
Married	
Single	

5.A. Can you rank the listed challenges facing Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa Youth Community? Rank by putting a tick (v) at the appropriate row of your choice

Challenges	Put a tick (v) in the row of your choice
Lack of starting capital	
How to increase income	
Farming skills	
Lack of education	

B. Rank the following sources of income found in Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa by putting a tick(v) in the appropriate column and row of your choice (1- Very important, 2- Important, 3- Somehow important, 4- Not important

Sources of income	Ranks			
	1	2	3	4
Crop production				
Poultry farming				
Food vending				
Dairy cattle farming				

6.Rank the following different ways of raising funds for project implementation by putting a tick (v) in the appropriate column and row of your choice showing which one is number 1, number 2, number 3 and number 4 ((1- Very important, 2- Important, 3- Somehow important, 4- Not important)

Different ways of raising funds for project implementation	Ranks			
	Number 1	Number 2	Number 3	Number 4
Saving contributions				
Loan from Microfinance				
Youth Development Funds				
Fundraising				

7.Which of the following projects will suit your position in alleviating income poverty?

Rank by putting a tick at the appropriate row of your choice. (1- Very important, 2- Important, 3- Somehow important, 4- Not important)

Project	Put a tick of ranking in the appropriate row of your choice			
	1	2	3	4
Crop production				
Diary production				
Poultry farming				
Food vending				

Appendix 1: Question for focus Group discussion

1. What are the problems of people in the group?

2. What are local resources available in Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa Economic group which can be used to solve the problems you mention above?

3. What are the main opportunities for projects solve the problems you mention above?

4. What are current actions taken to solve the problems in Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa Economic group?

5. Who works with the current problems in Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa Economic group?

6. Are you satisfied with the way the problems are tackled?

7. What are the barriers in implementing projects solve problems you mentioned in Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa Economic group?

8. How members of group involved in solving problems?

9. What are your opinions on which method should be used to end the problems you mention above?

Appendix 2: Interview Guide

1. What are the problems of people living with HIV in Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa Economic group?

2. What are local resources available in Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa Economic group which can be used to solve the problems you mention above?

3. What are the main opportunities for projects solve the problems you mention above?

4. What are current actions taken to solve the problems in Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa Economic group?

5. Who works with the current problems in Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa Economic group?

6. Are you satisfied with the way the problems are tackled?

7. What are the barriers in implementing projects solve problems you mentioned in Wanawake Jeshi Kubwa Economic group?

8. How members of group involved in solving problems?

9. What are your opinions on which method should be used to end the problems you mention above?

Appendix 3: Questionnaire for monitoring and evaluation

Participants Name and Post……………………. Date…………………………….

Organization's Name……………………………………………………………

Note: The Questionnaire has been developed with the objective of making the training effective by finding out the level of the participants on issues of Resource Mobilization. This is not any exam that would decide whether the participant is pass or fail. So, we request all participants to answer the questions that they can answer and if there are questions that they cannot, then you can leave it.

1. What do you understand by resource? Tick below.

(a.) Human (b.) Money (c.) Information (d.) Service.

2. Among the 4 points given below, which one point is similar to the definition of Resource Mobilization? Tick below.

(a) Right use of available resource.

(b) To receive maximum resource from a single resource provider.

(c) Collect resource for the Program.

(d) Expand the research and relation of the resource provider for achieving the mission of the Organization.

3. There are various mechanisms for Resource Mobilization. List any five mechanisms.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

4. Resource providers are of various types. List any 5 types of resource providers

 (a)…………………………………………………………………………….

(b

(d)

(e)

5. In order to develop a Resource Mobilization Plan, what is it essential to know about the resource provider? (Tick below)

(a) Name and program of resource provider.

(b) Area of work.

(c) Type of resource.

(d) Aspiration or motivation of the resource provider

WANAWAKE JESHI KUBWA,
KATIBU WA KIKUNDI,
S.L.P 62,
BAGAMOYO.

23/10/2020.

KUMB. NA. BAG/2020/23/10/2020

AFISA MAENDELEO YA JAMII (W),
S.L.P 59,
KATA YA DUNDA,
BAGAMOYO.

K.K   AFISA MTENDAJI,
KATA YA DUNDA,
S.L.P 59,
BAGAMOYO.

YAH: MAOMBI YA USAJILI WA KIKUNDI CHETU KAMA TULIVYOKUBALIANA KATIKA KIKAO CHA TAREHE 23/10/2020

Husika na mada tajwa hapo juu.

Wanakikundi kwa pamoja tuliamua kujikusanya na kufanya shughuli zetu tangu tarehe 01/7/2020, baada ya hapo tuliunda katiba na kuendeleza shughuli zetu za kikundi.

Tunaomba usajili wa WANAWKE JESHI KUBWA tuweze kutambulika kisheria na tuweze kupata fursa zinazopatikana serikalini na katika asasi zinazojitolea katika kusaidia vikundi kama cha kwetu.

Pamoja na barua hii tunaambatanisha na nakala ya katiba ya kikundi kimoja na muhtasari wa kikao cha kikundi uliojadili usajili wa kikundi.

Tunatumaini ombi letu litafanyiwa kazi kulingana na taratibu za ofisi yako.

Ahsante.

WANAWAKE JESHI
KUBWA GROUP
BAGAMOYO
KATIBU WANAWAKE JESHI KUBWA

WANAWAKE JESHI KUBWA GROUP,
SLP 998,
BAGAMOYO.
PWANI
10/7/2020

KUMB.NA.BAG/2020/10/7/2020
HADIJA ALLY SAID
S.L.P 82
BAGAMOYO.
PWANI

**YAH:- MAOMBI YA KUOMBA ENEO LA KUFANYIA KAZI YA UTENGENEZAJI
WA SABUNI ZA MAJI NA UUZAJI WA SABUNI ZA MAJI**

Rejea na kichwa Cha habari hapo juu, Kikundi cha Wanawake jeshi kubwa cha utengenezaji wa Sabuni za maji na UUZAJI wa Sabuni za maji tulikuwa tunaomba eneo hekari moja kwa ajili ya KUFANYIA shughuli hizo za utengenezaji na uuzaji wa Sabuni hizo za maji, Kama mwanakikundi mwenzetu . Natumaini ombi letu litajibiwa.

Wako katika ujenzi wa Taifa

WANAWAKE JESHI
KUBWA GROUP
BAGAMOYO
MWENTA ALLY HASSAN
MWENYEKITI WANAWAKE JESHI KUBWA GROUP

Figure 1.2: CNA Showing the Researcher, With Ward Executive Officer   and The Abandoned Women Group in Different   Periods
Source: Field data (June, 2020)

0Table 4.8: List of Group Member of the Project

LIST OF WANAWAKE JESHI KUBWA GROUP	
1. Rose Bruno	7. Subira Mbega
2. Mwenya Ally	8. Megu Shomari
3. Daudi Simbo	9. Abdul Yahya
4. Siringo Kunani	10. Leticia Nicholaus
5. Asha Mapinga	11. Sija Mkupi
6. Hellen Amosi	12. Anida Ramadhani
13. Mwanaidi Mussa	22. Ester Shua
14. Veronica Clemence	23. Zakia Shomary
15. Habiba Salum	24. Zuhura Majariwa
16. Blandina Lucas	25. Agnes Raphael
17. Mwajuma Hamis	26. Asha Siagi
18. Maria Omary	27. Gabenus Kahonga
19. Rehema Maulid	28. Salome Mgaya
20. Rehema Hassan	29. Spencioza Desdery
21. Hadija Alli	30. Juliet Mayunga

Source: Field data (2020)

Figure 4.6: 300 Pieces of Soap Made by Abandoned Women and MCED Student at Dunda Ward
Source: Field Data (2020)

Figure 4.3: MCED Students and Abounded Women During Packaging of Making Water Soap
Sources: Field data (2020)